The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

When the Republican party gave birth to the trade dollar it was bellowing about better pay for the workingmen. Who is cheated again?

Republican journals of this state boast of harmony having been restored in their party in this state.

How? has bossism knocked under or have the Independents caved to the Bosses? What Republican organ will explain?

The Republican County Convention met in the Court House, Bellefonte, on 3. H. H. Harshbarger, of Bellefonte, was nominated for District Attorney; Christian Dale, of College township, for Associate Judge, and S. D. Ray, of Bellefonte, for County Surveyor. The President of the convention, Capt. Austin Curtin, of Boggs township, and A. V. Miller, of Spring township, were chosen representative delegates to the State Convention, without instruction.

The plague has got into Egypt. A telegram from Alexandria, 3, says there were 12 deaths at Mansurah and four at Samanound, on 2, from cholera. Traffic between Port Said and Syria has been prohibited, owing to the outbreak of the cholera at the former place. A panic prevails at Jiddah because of the expected arrival there of five steamers from India, with pilgrims, on their way to Mecca. It is feared that they bring the germs of cholera.

The Sanitary Council has ordered the population of Damietta to be removed from their dwellings and scattered in tents. The infected quarter of the town has been partly disinfected and partly burned.

Keep your trade dollars—the rare-coin hunter will be around some day and offer five dollars for one.

The Philadelphia *News* wants every man, woman and child to join hands to spoil the calculations of the speculators. Let every one hold on to his trade dollars unless he can get their full face value in exchange for them. The advice comes from the New York sub-treasury that no one should sacrifice them, as Congress must and will pass a law providing for their exchange for the standard silver dollar.

Mr. Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, is credited with saying that for the present he is willing to join with other merchants in a concerted movement to break down the speculation in them.

The New York *Sun* aptly remarks that is it to be hoped that the Assyrian host of individuals who within the last ten days have been dubbed LL. D., or A. M. by fresh water colleges, or salt water or hillside or prairie colleges, feel better and more learned than they felt before they got their titles. It is a big thing to have a title, even though it be General or 'Squire, Minister or Colonel, Doctor or Major, Captain or Reverend, or boss. How are ye, General? How d'ye do, Doctor? Hullo, 'Squire! Hot day, Governor! What'll ye take, Captain? Be easy, boss!

The trade dollar, by which the laboring man who holds it is now to be robbed to the extent of 15 cents on each dollar, is a relic of the Republican party—just like the party, it is going out at a discount, only the discount is not near as large as that on its father.

Major Phipps, the Philadelphia almshouse plunderer, has received his sentence—it is five years in the penitentiary. Some more of the ring should be jugged in like manner.

Two foolish Richmond editors fought a duel last week. One of them got a ball in his legs and the other didn't. They should both have been soused under water until half drowned, and then let go.

H. M. Wolf, Jr., of the *Daily Sun and Banner*, has had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the Lewisburg University.

We congratulate you, friend Wolf—it is such a perfect fit.

The existence of a tribe of Indians in Paraguay with tails is asserted, apparently on good authority. An Argentine domiciled in the Argentine missions has a yerba established in the Paraguayan missions in a district called Tacuru-Tuyu. While collecting the yerba in the yerba woods one day his mules were attacked by some Guayacuyes Indians, who fled after killing several mules. The muleteers pursued, firing on the Indians, one of whom, a boy of seven or eight years, was wounded and captured. This boy was brought to Posadas, the Argentine residence of Don Francisco Goicochoa, the Argentine referred to, and excited much wonder, and some Germans photographed him, he having a tail six to eight inches long. The boy is very ugly but his body is not covered with hair. A brother, in possession of Colonel Rudecindo Roca, has also a tail, and it is said that all the tribe are similarly adorned. This tale of a tail is vouched for by Dr. Luiz Pizzarello, an Italian.

NOBLE VETOES.

For the first time, in this state, has thieving been vetoed. Governor Pattison, last week, cut off appropriated steals for clerks and employes about the Senate and House amounting to $42,000, and private charities amounting to $50,000. These are the noblest vetoes ever sent in to a legislature in this state, for which Gov. Pattison will have—as he deserves—the lasting gratitude of every honest man, Democrat and Republican. The veto of certain sections of the appropriation bill strikes thieving Republicans and Democrats.

At the meeting of the Legislature, last January, the Reporter published a list of items which we pointed out as steals—many of these, we are gratified to say now, are choked off by the Governor's veto, which shows that the Reporter was correct in pointing out the steals. Bravo, Gov. Pattison.

In another column will be found the veto of the steals intended for the Senate and House clerks and employes. Read it—it needs no further comment.

The New Hampshire Republicans are still divided on the election of a U. S. Senator, with no prospects of harmony.

Two brothers, both doctors, named Detweiler, drownded in a dam near Reading, while bathing—the one while trying to save the other.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

Since my last items we have been in full blast haying and will soon enter the grain fields. I am glad we have many willing hands to assist in this necessary work, hands are not as scarce here as was expected. Prof. W. P. Hosterman is at home. He is an excellent hand in the field. Profs. Wolf and Bitner have not taken to the field yet. Rev. Eyrie, of Chester county, Pa., delivered a practical address to the Salem Sunday school. Clyde, son of Wm. Heckman, died June 30, aged 7 years. Thus a bright, hopeful and promising little boy has been gathered by the reaper—Death—from our midst to the sinless beyond. Clyde was a member of the Salem Sunday school and was very much interested in his school. Frank, son of D. J. Musser, cut a gash in his foot with an axe. Dr. G. S. Frank was called and dressed the wound. Frank, be careful how you handle edged tools. Popular, Farmer's Mills flour made by John S. Auman. Johnny is a good miller; give him a trial. Constable Kline was brim-full of business when he delivered his prisoner, Turner, over to the Chicago officer—he told him how such things are done in the old Keystone State. J. W. Bartges has added a new branch to his business; he procured a patent hair-clipper and is now prepared to do work in short order. John, put out a striped pole. Abundant butter season.—We often hear the butter machine in motion in Fisher's store cellar, where an unusual quantity is packed solid in kegs awaiting cool weather for shipment. Mrs. Musser, widow of Jacob Musser, is here from Stephenson county, Ill., visiting friends. The family left here 28 years ago. News Boy.

THE BEST VETO YET.

Pattison Stops Thieving.

Harrisburg, July 5.—The Governor has vetoed items amounting to $42,130 in the general appropriation bill. He has depressed the spirits of the clerks and other employes of the Legislature by depriving them of pay for the extra time.

The most disgusted man on the hill is Librarian Delaney, from whom $3,600 are cut off, the Governor deciding that he must content himself with $800 for the years 1883 and 1884 or earn his living at something else.

"Now," said Delaney, sadly to-night, "I'll have to give up the idea of sending that invitation to McClure to meet me in a Lackawanna Court. I had intended to spend every dollar I could rake up in prosecuting him, but I can't think of the suit now."

Many of the clerks and employes have spent all they earned in the regular session and incurred debts which they expected to pay with the extra compensation.

SOME OF THE MAIMED.

The Governor strikes out $3,250 for the chief clerk, journal clerk and messenger clerks of the House and $4,250 for the Senate clerks, for pro rata pay, according to their respective salaries, for every day of the regular session of the Legislature exceeding one hundred days, on the ground that they are salaried by the year. The chief clerks are deprived of $1000 apiece for the year 1884, when the Legislature will not meet because the Governor thinks that whatever little work there might be to do then could be done just as easily this year. He strikes out $8,600 to pay the other employes of the House for the time of the regular session beyond 100 days, holding that they are engaged "by the session." He does the same thing in the case of other Senate employes, for whom $7,500 were appropriated. The chaplin of each house must also be content with $3 a day for one hundred days. All these employes except the salaried clerks will, however, be paid for the extra session.

The Chief Clerks of the Senate and House will not get $600 apiece, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for taking care of the electric clocks, etc., during the recess. Librarian Delaney cannot have $1,200, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for "postage, labor, express charges, etc.," for 1884, when if his past custom be continued, Delaney's "postage" will be for correspondence in the interest of the bosses, his "labor" in the same cause and his "express charges" for the transportation of the packages to a Kearns, a Congdon or some other political auctioneer. Nor can the Librarian get $1,000 for "services" during the recess ending December 31, 1883.

CUTTING OFF THE SOFT THINGS.

Neither the Resident Clerk of the House nor Delaney will be given their $1,800 appropriation each "for clerical and other services which may devolve upon them" in 1884. The Governor says: "The fact that the Librarian is made the custodian and distributor of supplies for the Legislature and departments does not call for his expenditure of $1,200 for the year 1884. Both he and the Resident Clerk are given fixed annual salaries for the years when the Assembly is not in session, and the law did not deem that they were entitled to or should receive any compensation for years when it was not in session.

"The item of $1,800 for Librarian for the recess ending December 31, 1883, seems to have been put into the bill at some late stage by amendment, being inserted above that part of section nine which required the Librarian to place 75 copies of the *Legislative Record* at the public bindery, to be bound for the use of the Senate and certain officers. Eighteen hundred dollars is a large sum to give the Librarian for placing in or carrying to the public bindery 75 books. This is a part of his duty, for which he is paid a yearly salary, and he is given $1,200 additional to pay for the labor and express charges, which will cover any cost of shipment of these books to Senators and others.

SOME MYSTERIOUS POINTS.

"This bill appropriates altogether to the two chief clerks and the resident clerk and librarian $9,600 for services and expenses in a year when there will be no regular session of the Legislature, and for the entire recess, from the adjournment of the Legislature this year until its reassembling in the year 1885, $16,000. The various methods by which this sum is distributed throughout this bill under various designations, such as 'expenses,' 'labors,' 'services,' 'express charges,' etc., is very puzzling and mysterious.

"I am unable to comprehend how any such sum can be needed or can be properly used in a period when no session is being held. The practice, under various forms of words, of making these offices perpetual, at large compensation and great expense, has in the past grown into a regular system. I feel disposed to see if it cannot be safely abandoned. Any trifling necessary service they may have been accustomed to perform in the past few years, when there was no session, can, I think, easily and at very little expense be performed in other ways by those within the line of whose duties such services would legitimately fall."

OTHER ITEMS CUT OFF.

The Governor vetoes the $2,635.46 appropriated the Commissioners of Public grounds and Buildings for a deficiency in 1881 and the $1,900 which the Legislature would give ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel to reimburse him for the purchase of furniture and repairs in 1880. These items, the Governor says, should not be in "a bill to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government for 1883." He will not allow $1,000 in addition to the amount already granted by law for postage, express charges and other incidental expenses of the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General. He vetoes the $2,000 for balance of salary due Dr. Diller Luther, secretary of the State Board of Charities, because the law requires such an appropriation to be made in a separate bill. He will not allow $1,000 for supplies for the Senate and House from March 1 until the close of the session, saying that the contingent fund should furnish money for this purpose.

FREE PUFFING.

The Unadulterated Cheek that the Editorial Fraternity have to Contend With.

It is surprising that notwithstanding the frequent hints given by the public press that journalism is a matter of business and not an eleemosynary profession, the editorial fraternity is still called upon to make daily contributions of time, labor and space, to an amount which, if any other private citizen were asked to make, would cause him to inquire if the world judged him a millionaire. No merchant thinks of giving away his wares to every solicitor that calls upon him. If a pound of sugar, or an ounce of cinnamon, is called for, it is expected to be paid for; but somehow or another the very same parties will call upon a newspaper for the favor of a ten line puff, and in many instances not even think of saying thank you, and in the course of a whole year will not give you $5 worth of advertising. We know of no class of business men that is more imposed upon than the newspaper man. He is expected to give gratuitous use of his columns to every charitable and benevolent enterprise, and if the parties furnish the local themselves, they have an idea that they are doing the editor a big favor by making it as long as possible. If the rates of local advertising are twenty cents a line, we consider every line given to a benevolent cause worth just that much. We have no objections to making liberal contributions in this way to deserving purposes, but no institution has any *claim* upon the columns of a newspaper, any more than it has upon the pocket book of any other citizen. The managers of some of these public and charitable institutions have the unparalleled gall to send us twenty or thirty lines of local notices with request to repeat them day after day, and then call on us to purchase a ticket; others will accept from a quarter to a half column notice, worth from ten to fifteen dollars, and never as much as extend the courtesy of a thank you. There is too much free puffing done by the newspapers for all parties. Liberal patrons of a newspaper are entitled to some recognition in its local columns, and there is nothing that a newspaper man does more willingly than occasionally say a good word for those who help it along. But this indiscriminate gratuitous puffing should cease. The columns of a newspaper can always be filled with interesting reading matter, and it is a mistaken idea to suppose that parties are doing the editor a great favor by furnishing advertising locals. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We are perfectly willing to do our share toward every commendable enterprise, and for the space we devote to that purpose we make no charge; but no enterprise or institution as such has any claim upon our columns.—Wm's-port *Sun and Banner*.

Eyebrows Made to Order.

At a certain "professor's" artificial leg, arm, nose, and eyebrow factory recently a number of young women were working at small tables, each table covered with little instruments and things, the likes of which I had never seen before. At one table two girls were threading needles with fine, silky hair, and sewing them in little squares on a thin transparent gauze.

"These girls," said the professor, "are making some of those beautiful arched eyebrows you may sometimes see in ballrooms. These sewed on the net are the less expensive kind, and are only used on special occasions. The real brow is very expensive, and can only be made by a person of great skill." I begged him to explain the operation of giving a person eyebrows who was born without them, and, leading me into an elegantly-furnished parlor, in which was a large dentist's chair, he continued:

"The patient sits here. In this cushion to my left are stuck a score or so of those needles you saw being threaded. Each stitch only leaving two strands of hair, to facilitate the operation a number of needles must be at hand. As each thread of hair is drawn through the skin over the eye it is cut so that when the first stage of operation is over it leaves the hair bristling out an inch or so, presenting a ragged, porcupine appearance. Now comes the artistic work. The brow must be arched and cut down with the utmost delicacy and a number of hours is required to do it."

"It must be very painful and tedious?"

"They don't say that it is a picnic excursion," laughed the Professor; "but eyebrows, small as they are, are very important in the make-up of the face.—You have no idea how odd one looks when utterly denuded of hair over the eyes. The process I have described is painful, but it makes good eyebrows and adds 100 per cent. to the looks of a person who was without them. It is, too, much better than the blackening and cosmetics so many people use, especially people who have mere presence of brows, comprising only a few colorless hairs."

"Do your sewed-through-the-skin eyebrows last?"

"For years."

—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Queen Vic and Her Gillie.

Somebody, whom the Cincinnati *Times-Star* characterizes as "an unusually interesting correspondent" sends to that paper the following statements, which it prints under the head of "special letter by cable:" "There may be more than grief in the long protracted mourning of the royal widow. Still, when it takes the form of constant companionship with the gillie, John Brown, an account of some invisible likeness to the Prince Consort; undetected by any save her, it is difficult to believe that this form of homage can be agreeable to "my sainted Albert." Nor is it likely that in the abode of bliss he can derive any special comfort from seeing his royal relict cling in her daily walk to the ungraceful fashion of hooped skirt and short, paper-like silk gown, which obtained in his life-time. The obstinacy of the Queen is proved by the open, persistent favoritism shown to this same John Brown. Incomprehensible and meaningless, it goads almost to madness her immediate entourage, and every open or tacit opposition only causes it to be more manifest that proudest of proud women has been made by a preconcerted plan to see this servant of hers in the most degrading state of drunkenness, almost at her very feet, and yet with an infatuation stronger even than femininity, her manner to him remains unchanged, and she gave no sign that could give a clue to her secret thoughts. Ladies in waiting of exalted rank have rebelled openly against the breach of etiquette his familiarity has created, and refused to be made a party to it. But, snubbed by them, he was only the more graciously treated by his royal mistress. He follows her like a shadow from palace to palace, in public and in private; behind her chair at her meals; in the rumble of her carriage in her drives; bending over to exchange a few words, and calmly possessing himself of her field-glass to inspect some distant manœuver at a review."

And then I saw the clerk that laughed at me, and I smiled at him and bowed; and since then he has been buying all his gloves at the store. I told him I thought he used a great many pairs of gloves, and he said they wore out very fast, counting money. He is dreadful particular about his gloves, and if there is nobody in the store but me, he is sometimes half an hour picking out just the kind he wants.

Pa has bought a splendid gold watch, a real stem-winder; and we, "Jones & Co.," have bought a nice large lot out on Gov. Stanford's new cable railroad, and paid for it; and if the times are good this summer, as pa thinks they will be, we shall have a house of our own again.

Fooling Immigrants.

Michael Gelbschnabel and Peter Faselhans are natives of Markstadt, Mecklenburg. Both are, moreover, fools. They made up their minds to emigrate to America about a month or so ago, and for this purpose went to Hamburg, from which port the German steamers start. They purchased their tickets and were just about to go on board when a shabby looking man offered to sell them some American greenbacks fifty per cent. cheaper than they could be purchased in this country. Gelbschnabel was rather wary about entering into the transaction, while Faselhans jumped at the stranger's offer. Finally Faselhans induced his friend to invest in the greenbacks.

The following day the steamer started, and the two friends felt happy over their good luck. Their glee, however, changed to sorrow when, upon arriving at New York, they discovered that they had exchanged their good German money for the advertising cards of a large London fancy goods store. At first they were speechless with astonishment, but soon Gelbschnabel opened his mouth to remind Faselhans that he had been the cause of his (Gelbschnebel) purchasing the bogus money. Faselhans repudiated the insinuation, and hence the trouble begun.

"You have no idea," commented one of the officials, "to what extent such advertising cards are passed for legitimate money. They are very poor imitations of the same, but are nevertheless unhesitatingly accepted by immigrants. Owing to the frequency of such cases in this country a law has recently been passed prohibiting the imitation of United States currency in any form or shape whatever."

When the Franco-Prussian war was begun Germany had no war vessels of any account afloat and was compelled to see her ports blockaded and her commerce driven from the seas without being able to strike a blow in defence. She now owns 1 monitor, 7 iron-clad frigates, 5 iron-clad corvettess, 11 armorplated gunboats, 19 unarmed corvettes, 11 unarmed gunboats, 15 torpedo boats, 8 coastguard vessels, 10 training-ships and 18 vessels for harbor service. Nearly all the men-of-war are of the newest design, carry tremendous artillery and steam at a high rate of speed.

A Discriminating Butler.

There are some find minds left here. One of these belongs to the butler of a friend of mine, whose faculty of discriminating was only equaled by his love of rule. My friend is an eminent surgeon, at the head of his branch of the profession, very wealthy and fond of entertaining his friends. His butler was of the old and faithful retainer variety and knew his work perfectly. When his master told him he was going to have company to dinner he coolly asked who the people were. Then he would recollect that Mr. X. liked codfish or Mr. Y. currry, and debate the menu by items. The only difficulty was about wine. The master has a magnificent cellar and likes to give everybody the best of everything, but the butler did not see things in that light. When his master had ordered certain wines from choice bins his zealous custodian would say: "'Ardly, sir, I think, the '40 or '47 port to night. The company won't understand it, sir. Something fruitier would suit as quite as well." This would occur whenever no special connoisseurs of port wine were coming, and was well enough, but sometimes the butler went too far. One day the eminent surgeon was giving a dinner to his assistants and dressers at the hospital, and ordered a fine dinner with the best wine. The port was protested against. "For them young gents, sir?" was asked in an appealing tone. This point was yielded, and the victor then objected to the champagne:

"Perrier Jouet *tres sac* would be quite throwed away, sir. There is some of that lot you bought the other day would do just as well."

"But what the devil," roared the master, "am I to drink? I can't give my guests wine I won't drink myself."

"Which you might pass it, for once," was the reply; champagne ain't good for you, sir, leastways every day."

This was *trop de zele*, and my surgeon friend parted with his chief butler, to my profound regret, for the new man knows not Joseph and will allow all the best bins to be wasted on women and boys, instead of reserving them for *viveurs accomplis*.—*London Cor. New York Tribune.*

——Both parties will soon have their nominees in the field, and the campaign will be opened in our state. The business campaign is always agoing at the Philad. Branch, where the rush for cheap clothing keeps up the excitement. No office is tempting to Lewis, he does more good and gte more honor for selling cheap clothing than if he were a congressman or governor.

"I see that your son is out of the Penitentiary," said a man to an acquaintance. "Yes; we proved that insanity was the cause of his killing the fellow, and they turned him out on probation." "How's that?" "They said that they'd let him stay out a day or two, and if he acted like a crazy man they'd let him stay out permanently. Well, he acted like he was insane, and I reckon he'll stay out." "How did he act like he was insane?" "By killing another man."

New York, July 8.—Six deaths, caused by yesterday's heat, were reported at the coroner's office.

Philadelphia, July 8.—There were 7 deaths from sunstroke here to-day.

For two new cash names sent us by a present subscriber, we will give him the Reporter 6 months free, and the new ones 2 months extra on each $2. This offer good to Aug. 1. 5t

——Packages can not be sent by telephone as some suppose, but you can order any package you want, by telephone. Lots of people, outside of Bellefonte, along the telephone line, order suits by telephone from the Philad. Branch, and the next stage takes them right out to the man or boy for whom the clothing is intended. This is quite safe, and you get the same honest goods as if you were right face to face with Lewins.

POLISHING THE WRONG END.

Many men daily polish their boots who never give a thought to the condition of their hair, except to harrow it casually with brush and comb, or submit it to the paralyzing attentions of the average barber. What happens? Why this: From neglect, mental anxiety, or any of a score of causes, the hair turns prematurely gray and begins to fall out. Parker's Hair Balsam will at once stop the latter process and restore the original color. An elegant dressing, free from grease. july 4t

Put a Brand on Him.

"Women are a necessary evil," he said, bringing down his fist hard on the counter to emphasize the heartless remark. It was in a village store at West Milton, Saratoga county, and the speaker was the central figure of a group of bucholic philosophers. He was homely, sloven and sixty.

"There's where I differ from you altogether," said Mr. George T. Graham, of the same place. "Women are mostly what men make 'em. When husbands are brutes wives will fall into submission or make home hot for the men; and they're unnatural in either character. Love them, and especially be good to them when they're sick, and you'll have no trouble. There's my own wife, now. She's suffered a good deal with dyspepsia, nervous prostration and other ailments that took the bloom off her cheeks and the spring out of her steps. Well, she saw an advertisement of Parker's Tonic, and thought it would be just the thing for her case. Gentlemen, I sent five miles after a bottle. She took it. I sent again after more. So several times. Trouble? Why, if you could see how much good it has done her you would say that women are the greatest of God's blessings, and Parker's Tonic is the next."

This preparation, which has been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be called simply "Parker's Tonic." This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. july 4 n r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Aaron S. Weaver, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. J. THOMPSON, 30may6t Adm'r, Potters Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of John Dutweiler, deceased, late of Penn township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FRANK DUTWEILER, Aaronsburg;
JACOB DUTWEILER, Millheim,
21jun6t Executors.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R. R.

FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor

SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. 1 4mm 6t

WM. A. SANDOE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,

Desires to announce to his customers that he has lately taken instructions under W. W. Belford, of Milton, in the latest improvements in cutting, who is one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

Of Another Age,

Gradually Supplanted by a Better Article. Certain Old Things are Done Away.

In the general reception room of the Western Union Telegraph building on Broadway, New York, are exhibited the coarse, crude and clumsy instruments of the infancy of the telegraph. They are only relics now. More perfect machinery has superseded them.

Years ago what is now styled the old-fashioned porous plaster did some good service. There was then nothing better of the kind. Now all that is changed. Science and study have gone deeper into the secrets of medicine and produced BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, which embodies all the excellencies thus far possible in an external remedy. The old plasters were slow—the Capcine is rapid; they were uncertain—the Capcine is sure. Cheaper articles bear similar names. Be careful, therefore, that some thrifty druggist does not deceive you. In the centre of the genuine is cut the word Capcine. Price 75 cents. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York. july

In Blue and Gold.

Well, since you mention it yourself, Hal, I will confess that I was surprised to find you engaged to Miss Brookfield," said Ned Chester, to his life-long chum, Hal Elmendorf (the two young men were leisurely strolling through Maple avenue), "for when I went abroad, you were most emphatically denouncing the heartlessness and selfishness and extravagance and a few other amiable characteristics—according to your way of thinking at the time—of society girls, and apparently sincere in your determination to remain a bachelor rather than marry one of them. And your letters have given no hint of a change in your sentiments. Quite the contrary. Your last, by-the-by, was most perplexing. No woman's letter could have been more so. In it you suddenly jumped from the Clauson Mine to 'a sweet, wild rose,' of whom you had previously told me nothing. If I remember aright, the sentence introducing her ran thus: 'And the dividends this year are much larger than this sweet, wild rose that I have found in this lonely place, and am almost persuaded to court and marry, after the manner of Tennyson's landscape painter.'"

Elmendorf threw away his cigarette, looked thoughtfully into space a moment, dropped into a still slower walk, and asked, "Should you like to hear all about it, old fellow?"

"Of course I should," replied Chester. "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who ever to himself has said, 'I take no interest in sweet, wild roses?' And beside that, havn't I been the confidant of all your love affairs since you were twelve, and awfully smitten with the pretty girl in Wild's confectionery? Drive ahead! I'm all attention."

"As you remarked a few moments ago," began Elmendorf, "just before you crossed 'the briny,' I became disgusted with fashionable young ladies in general, and, as you did not remark, for fear of hurting my feelings, with Eudora Brookfield, in particular. It was rather hard on a romantic sort of fellow, who was awful spoons on a girl, to be told by that girl that his fortune considerably enhanced his attractions in her eyes, and that for her own part, she thought love in a cottage, *less* than five thousand a year must be the dreariest of existences. We quarreled, as you know, and parted. She went shortly after to Newport, and I filled with scorn of managing mammas and fortune-hunting daughters, donned a blue flannel suit and coarse, broad-brimmed hat, and carrying with me only a small valise, started for anywhere—anywhere out of the world.

"At noon of my second day's travel, the train stopped at a quiet, tree-embowered station, and following the impulse of the moment, I jumped off, and struck into a lonely, shady road, resolving to keep on, on foot, until Fate should say, 'Thus far, and no farther.' Ned, that road was certainly the loneliest road I ever saw. Not a person did I meet, not a house did I see, in an hour's brisk tramp. But I trudged on; and the more Eudora's beauty and grace flitted before me, the more her sweet voice rang out in the song of the birds, the more my heart yearned for her smile, the more I was determined to put miles between us. I would not be married for my fortune. I would be loved for myself, or not at all. And growing stronger in resolution, at every step, I suddenly found myself in front of a small, gray cottage—I remembered instantly that Eudora had a silk dress of the same shade of gray—half covered with woodbines and rose vines, that stood just at the entrance of a dense wood, were grew oaks, maples, willows, elder bushes, blackberry bushes, and heaven only knows how many other things planted there by the winds and the birds. A cow with a young calf beside her, was lowing in a field opposite, and a brook was sparkling in the sunshine a short distance away.

"On the porch of this cottage sat a middle-aged woman, sewing. To her, hat in hand I advanced, and humbly preferred a request for a drink of water. And she, rising with hospitable quickness, bade me take the seat she left, while she went to the well. I sank into the chair, for I was aweary, and soon she returned with a glass of water and a glass of milk. I drank them both—not at once, of course, but during the conversation about the weather that ensued—and had risen to depart when the prettiest girl in blue and gold that I ever beheld came tripping up the garden path, a pail of water in each hand. 'A sweet, wild rose,' I said to myself, and sat down again, convinced by a single glance at that lovely face and form that this cottage was 'Fate's no farther.'

"Accordingly, I told mine hostess that I was a poor story-writer (you will admit that that was no lie, for all the editors to whom I have submitted my manuscripts have said the same thing), with a book to finish, and that of all places in the world to finish it, her beautiful, quiet home seemed the best, and I begged her to let me stay a few weeks, promising to make her as little trouble as possible. "Well, I don't see nothin' agin it, if father and daughter don't," said she, and away she went again, and from the murmur of voices in the hall, I knew the matter was being discussed by the family. And in a few moments a shrewd-looking old man appeared, looked at me sharply, and asked brusquely, 'Kin you 'ford to pay four dollars a week?" I told him I thought I could, and he seized my valise and carried it into the cottage, I following. Ned, old chap, it was a lovely spot, and no mistake. Every morning the birds awakened me with their songs, and they were so fearless, never having learned how cruel men can be, that they flew in at my window and perched upon the frame of the old looking-glass—such a rum old glass (crooked my nose and crossed my eyes)—and watch me dress; and fragrance enough from the rose vines floated into that attic room in one day to have perfumed Eudora's handkerchiefs for a whole year.

"As for Alice—the sweet wild rose—no poet ever dreamed of maid more beautiful. Large, innocent dark-blue eyes, with lashes so long that they cast a faint shadow on her rounded cheeks; mouth, nose, chin, ears, hands, feet, simply perfection; and a voice, not as musical as Eudora's it is true, but with a childish ring and sweetness; and when she spoke, which was seldom, it was with pretty modest hesitancy that made you long to catch her in your arms and kiss the words from her full red lips. I had only seen her three times, when I was madly in love with her, and thought the plain, calico gowns she wore the prettiest gowns in the world. Her father and mother watched us closely, but that blessed (as I thought then) drouth had set in a week or so before my arrival, and in two or three weeks more our rain-water cask—we hadn't attained to the dignity of a cistern—was empty, and our well ran low, and much water had to be brought from the brook, and of course I helped the sweet wild rose to carry the pails, and (again, as I thought then) the brook was a blessed quarter of a mile from the house; and one day, after traversing this quarter of a mile with the pails and bonnie Alice, I wrote you a very long letter, in which among many other things, I reviewed my Eudora experience, and told you of the treasure I had found in the cottage by the wood. And a few days after posting this letter, I asked the sweet wild rose to be my wife. She raised those glorious, innocent blue eyes to my face for an instant, and then hid them upon my breast, while she whispered—the shy darling—

"'Don't ask father and mother just yet, until I get used to the thought myself. It seems so very strange.'"

"'And are you sure you love me? And will you be willing to wear calico gowns, and live in a cottage all your life?' said I.

"'Try me,' she replied with glowing cheeks and an arch smile.

"'Now am I really loved,' said I to the birds, next morning—not having you, Ned, I made confidants of them, and, like you, they never betrayed me. 'It is Hal Elmendorf wins the heart of Alice, not his fortune—no sighing for gems and gold, no longing for silks and velvets and satins, knows this simple country maid. She is even unaware of her own marvelous grace and beauty, and she is also unaware, it cannot be denied, of many of the rules of grammer and pronunciation. But these I can soon teach her, Heaven bless her!' And then I thought what delight it would be to see those guileless blue eyes open wide in pleasure and astonishment when after gaining her parents' consent to our marriage, I placed a diamond ring upon the little hand. And I made up my mind to start for the nearest city immediately and obtain the ring.

"So, pleading urgent business to my darling, as soon as breakfast was over, I bade her goody-by for a day or two.

"'Oh! if you should never come back,' she sobbed, clinging around my neck.

"'But I will, dearest,' I said, unloosing her lovely arms, and kissing the tears from her eyes. 'I shall be back again before you have time to miss me.' And I was; for I had only gone a mile or two when I discovered I had left my pocket-book behind, and full of anger against myself for my carelessness, I hastened back. As I neared the cottage, I heard loud voices—the voices of Mrs. Burdock, my prospective mother-in-law, and—could it be? Yes, it was my sweet wild rose.

"'Well it's a regular mess, and I don't know what to say to Bill Tryon when he comes back from sea,' the elder lady was saying. 'He'll raise the ruff off the house.'

"'Let him,' replied Alice. 'I'll build you a better house—near to folks; for I'm sure I never want to come back to this lonely hole, after I onst leave it.'

"'But s'pose this man shouldn't be so rich, after all?" persisted the prudent mamma.

"'He's as rich as Screechus,' answered the daughter, in anything but a sweet voice. And oh! how dreadful the grammer and pronunciations sounded in it. 'Do you think I'd give up Bill, if I wasn't sure of it? He writ a long rigmarole to some friend of his one day, and he lost a piece, and I found it—'

"The page almost ending with the Clauson Mine, and nearly beginning with the sweet wild rose," interrupted Chester.

"Just so," assented his friend. "But to go on with the conversation, to which I boldly confess I deliberately listened. 'I found it, he never missed it, and I read it,' said the simple country maid. 'Some fash'nable girl wanted him for his fortune, and he got mad and cleared out, and walked round till he found me. A sweet, wild rose he calls me, and he ain't so far out, neither.'

"'You'd better let your pa inquire about him some, before you promise sure to marry him,' advised Mrs. Burdock.

"'Rubbish!' exclaimed the rose. 'Pa goin' snoopin' round might spoil everything. I know he's got lots of money and I bet he's gone off to buy me something elegant now. Calico gowns, indeed! I'll wear silk every day of my life. But come along, ma, let's go up stairs. P'r'haps he's left his satchel unlocked, and we can rummage through it.'

"'No, he hasn't, said I, coming forward; 'but don't let that prevent your enjoying yourselves, ladies; here is the key, at your service.'

"With a shrill scream, the sweet wild rose fled. I reached my room under the eaves in three bounds, gathered together my belongings, left some bank-bills on the table, and fled, too.

"And I am to marry Eudora Brookfield a month from to-day."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Opening Oysters With Prayer.

There is a certain class of people who take a very gloomy view of religion and declare that we ought to do everything as though we were to die the next minute. What a long-faced community we should be if that rule were carried out. A man couldn't laugh at a joke; indeed, no one would dare to make a joke for people to laugh at, and life would become a slow march to the grave. If to-day were to be our last we should not lay in a stock of provisions for to-morrow, we should not want to go over the Brooklyn Bridge, and we should not pay the note that becomes due to-day because our creditor won't need it. The best way, in spite of some gloomy souls, is to live gladly, honestly and happily as long as you can, to cry at the things that ought to be cried over and to laugh at things that oughtto be laughed at. There is no good reason why a man should havecrow's feet before his time simply because he is religious and wants to do the right thing We are reminded of a story in this connection. "You ought to engage in nothing," said a solemn saint, whose soul was like a squeezed lemon, "that you can't open with prayer." The wag to whom he addressed himself replied irreverently, "Well, suppose I want a dozen of oysters, can I consistently open them with prayer?"

Habits of California Ostriches.

The editor of the Anaheim (Cal.) *Gazette* has been viewing the ostriches on a ranch near Costa Station. He says: "The female lays an egg on alternate days to the number of fifteen, when, if permitted to sit, she considers her work done. If, however, her eggs are taken from her she will lay thirty before she discovers the deception. And such eggs! The one showed us weighs three and a half pounds, and contains food sufficient to furnish a plentiful breakfast for four men. One would suppose that the flavor of such eggs would be unpleasantly pronounced. Such is not the case, however, the flavor not being as decided as that of duck eggs. What school-boy has not read of the ostrich egg, and of its being hatched in the hot sun of Africa's sunny shore? But this pretty legend, like many other cherished stories of the past, is all gammon. The chicks are brought forth in the good old way. The female sits on the eggs in the day-time, and the male assumes the duty at night, allowing the female to seek rest and recreation while he attends to the household duties. It must be noted here that the male is much more solicitous for his household than is the female. It not unfrequently happens that the latter prefers to gad about rather than take her turn at sitting, and on such occasions her lord and master administers to her a deserved chastisement by kicking her heartily around the paddock until she manifests proper contrition, and signifies her willingness to settle down on the eggs. There is a moral somewhere about this incident which, when found, make a note of."

Parliamentary Manners.

There was a time when manners were very bad in the English Parliament, but this was when Parliament had not yet established its supremacy, and it is worth remarking that manners improved from the time when Parliament grew supreme, and when it came to be recognized that this supremacy could only be maintained if on many great questions both parties acted in concert. Pepys, writing on the 19th of December, 1666, describes a queer scene which he witnessed in the House of Lords: "My Lord Buckingham leaning rudely over my Lord Marquis Dorchester, my Lord Dorchester removed his elbow. The Duke asked whether he was uneasy. Dorchester replied yes, and that the Duke durst not do this if he were anywhere else. Buckingham replied yes he would, and that he were a better man than himself. Dorchester said that he lyed. With this Buckingham struck off his hat, took him by his periwigg, and pulled it aside and held him." There is nothing so bad as this in the Parliamentary annals of the Georgian era. Chatham is said to have been more feared than any orator of his time, but his invective was carefully measured. Speaking of Newcastle, then Prime Minister, he once asked whether Parliament sat only to register the edicts of one too powerful subject? Hereupon Newcastle is reported to have been frightened almost out of his wits. But this was fair fighting. There was no imputation on Chatham's part of ignoble motives; he simply accused his adversary of the splendid sin of ambition.

Our Parliamentary history abounds with encounters of this sort, in which the thrusts delivered, whether in earnest or in jest, were often hard, but always bestowed according to fair rules, and with an absence of that implacable animus which leaves cambattants enemies when the fight is over. Everybody knows the story of Sir Robert Walpole having a dispute with Pulteney about a quotation from Horace. The Minister bet a guinea that his own version was right; a "Horace" was sent for; and Sir Robert, proving to be in the wrong, threw down a guinea, which Pulteney pocketed with the remark that it was the only money ever paid by the Minister which a member could accept without shame. The words were not in the best taste, perhaps; but how English the whole scene was and how suggestive of good-humored sparring with the gloves on! Mingling with the chronicles of Parliamentary jousts, however, are many stories of downright kindliness and chivalry in debate, upon which students of Parliamentary history must always dwell with a sincere pleasure. Coming to recent times, nothing could have been better than Mr. Disraeli's panegyric on Cobden after the latter's death, or than Mr. Gladstone's references in Parliament to the death of Lady Beaconsfield. On this occasion the Liberal leader quoted the words, "sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt," which Fox had also quoted in 1806 during Pitt's last illness, refusing at the same time (though unaware that his great rival was actually dying) to support an amendment to the Address which was going to be moved by Lord Henry Petty. Mr. Disraeli was not long in repaying Mr. Gladstone's generous tribute of respect, for he alluded to him as "the most eminent member of this House;" and the same compliment was paid on another occasion to the present Premier by the present Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, who said that, "on whatever points they might differ, everyone would acknowledge the right honorable gentleman of the greatest orators England had produced." — *London Times.*

Flirtation Among Andaman Islanders.

Owing to a singular practice of adoption, it is rare to see a child above six or seven years residing with its parents. It is considered a compliment for a married man after a visit, to ask his host for one of his children. Indeed, the *soi disant* father may, on a similar occasion, pass the child on further without referring to the real parents. To prevent improper flirtations among the lads and lasses, they paint the suspected parties, one red, the other white; of course they cannot mutually embrace without partially exchanging color. Marriage is forbidden among near relatives. Relationship are traced in both lines, and the system with reference to either sex is identical; but the record fails after three generations. Children are named before they are born after some friend of the parent; there being no distinction of sex in these titles.

Much ceremony is practised in the burial of the dead; infants being deposited under the hearth of the hut where they died, and adults upon a "machan," or platform, in the jungle or in a grave. Temporary migrations in either case follow death, in order to allow the spirit of the deceased full range around the old haunts.

Items.

The strength of iron in boilers is not much affected by the working temperatures up to considerably over 400°, nor by low temperatures down to the freezing point. But when the temperature of the plates, through the absence of water or any other cause, rises much above 500°, then a change commences. Above 750° the tenacity diminishes very rapidly, and when the plates become red hot they have lost fully half of their usual strentgh.

For a fire-proof paint MM. Vilde and Schimbeck made a varnish described by a French paper as of twenty parts of very finely-powered glass, twenty parts porcelian, twenty parts stone of any kind, ten parts calcined lime, thirty parts soluble-soda glass. Silicate of potash may be substituted for the silicate of soda. The first coat soon hardens and a second coat may be applied from six to twelve hours afterward. Two coats are sufficient. The varnish may be employed as a preservative against rust.

The term "opium joint" appears so often in print that an explanation seems appropriate. The heathen Chinee, being naturally an imitator, borrows an idea from the "Melica man." It did not take long to learn the advantage of club life. "Melica man join—John Chinaman join too." "Joint is, therefore, only another term for "club," but it is now applied to every place where opium is used for intoxicating purposes.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells that a young lady was receiving a surprise party. The girls entered first, and she kissed them; but some young men allowed, and the hostess, all smiles and blushes, in the dim, religious light, made a mistake. The first young man that stepped in to surprise was himself surprised by a warm hug and a most decided osculatory salute square in the middle of his mouth. With courage bordering on the sublime the hostess did not faint. She saw she had made a miscalculation that was simply awful. Nothing remained to her but to rest ever after under the suspicion of partiality or to treat the boys all alike. She chose the latter course.

It was found by M. Burt that anæsthesia could be produced with a mixture of nitric protoxide (85 vol.) and oxygen (15 vol.), if the application were made in a metallic inclosure with a certain pressure above the atmospheric M. de St. Martin has obtained the same effect *at ordinary* pressure by adding a small quantity of chlorofrom to the mixture (6 or 7 drams per hectoliter). The physiological effects seem to be intermediate between those of nitric protoxide and of chloroform. Anæsthesia is very rapidly produced, and the period of excitation which occurs with chloroform is avoided. The superiority of nitric protoxide is taken advantage of but without pressure being necessary. The protoxide alone, it may be mentioned, produces anæsthesia rapidly, but also gradually asphyxia.

Rapacity of the Raven.

The raven is as easily tamed as the hooded crow; but he does not make so interesting and amusing a pet, being rather of a sulky and solitary disposition. In his wild state he is excessively suspicious and wary, and he needs to be, for no mercy is ever shown him. He is a terrible robber of the poultry-yard, destroys a great number of young lambs, and will never hesitate if he gets the chance to attack a weak or sick pony. The poor ponies, even in the most inclement weather, never know the luxury of a sheltering roof, and during the long winter seldom get any food out of the scanty pickings of a barren common, varied with an occasional breakfast of seaweed. Consequently they become very lean and weak in spring; and after lying down on the cold, damp ground, which they never do in winter, they often get so stiff as to be unable to rise without assistance. They are then said to be "in lifting." This is the cruel raven's opportunity. In the cold gray dawn of the morning he spies his victim making unavailing efforts to rise, swoops down upon him, and with a fierce dab of his powerful bill destroys one eye; a second thrust and the pony is blinded; and in a few hours his carcass furnishes a rich repast to his murderer and a score of his kind. No wonder, then, that this "bird of ill-omen" is persecuted and slaughtered without mercy, and that sometimes a price is set upon his head. But in spite of gun and poison, the wary and sagacious ravens are still too numerous. They build their nests in the loftiest and most inaccessibl precipices, which generally defy the most expert and daring cragsmen to scale, and it is therefore not always easy to get a young raven for a pet; and the universal detestation in which they are held perhaps helps to make them regarded as not particularly desirable ones.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Some one has said: "It may be that the diamond is the stone for an engagement; but give us the old cobblestone in a free fight."

Effect of Sunshine.

From an acorn, weighing a few grains, a tree will grow for a hundred years or more, not only throwing off many pounds of leaves every year, but itself weighing several tons. If an orange twig is put in a large box of earth, and that earth is weighed when the twig becomes a tree, bearing luscious fruit, there will be very nearly the same amount of earth. From careful experiments made by different scientific men, it is an ascertained fact that a very large part of the growth of the tree is derived from the sun, from the air, and from the water, and a very little from the earth; and notably all vegetation becomes sickly unless it is freely exposed to sunshine. Wood and coal are but condensed sunshine, which contains three important elements equally essential to both vegetation and animal life—magnesia, lime and iron. It is the iron in the blood which gives it its sparkling red color and its strength. It is the lime in the bones which gives them the durability necessary to bodily vigor, while the magnesia is important to all of the tissues. Thus it is, that the more persons are out of doors the more healthy and vigorous they are, and the longer they will live. Every human being ought to have an hour or two of sunshine at noon in winter, and in the early forenoon in summer.

Who Owns It?

A sailor who thought he had been cheated by a second-hand clothier in Buffalo, returned with the garment and demanded his money. When this was refused he shouted out:—

"I'll raise a row with some of you here!"

"Vhell, who shall it be?"

"I want to see the party who owns this store!"

"So do I."

"Where is he!"

"Dot's what I'd like to know myself You see, my frent, my uncle Isaac first opened dis sthore, und he failed und assigned. Den my fadder-law he runs it und burns oudt, und shlips off to New York. Den my Brudder Moses runs it und pays ten cents on der dollar. Den my vife goes into peesness und makes me agent, und shust vhen I feels dot I haf scooped her oudt of eafery shilling along comes her cousin mit a shattel-mortgage on der last old coat. If you can tell me who owns dis blace I like to gif you such a suit of clothes ash would make a king feel stuck up all ofer."—*Wall Street News.*

A Magnificent Brigade.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade, of London, controls 124 fire-escape stations, four floating stations, three large land steam fire engines, thirty-eight small land steam fire engines, seventy-eight six-inch manual fire engines, thirty-seven under six-inch manual fire engines, 144 fire-escapes and long scaling ladders, three floating steam fire engines, two steam tugs, four barges, fifty-two hose carts, fourteen vans, thirteen wagons for street stations, two trollies, two ladder trucks, forty-nine telegraph lines, seventeen telephone lines, eleven fire-alarm circuits, with seventy-seven call points; 576 firemen, including chief officer, second officer, superintendents, and all ranks. The number of fire alarms during 1882 in London was 2341, but of these 254 were false alarms, and 161 were mere "chimney alarms." One hundred and sixty-four fires resulted in serious damage and 1762 in slight damage. The number of persons seriously endangered by fire during 1882 was 175; of these 139 were saved and thirty-six were lost, twenty-two of whom were taken out alive, but died afterward, and fourteen were suffocated or burned to death. During the year there were 121 injuries to firemen, of which many were serious and three were fatal.

Horticulture.

The narcissus makes a beautiful border plant, and does much better if not disturbed for many years after planting. It makes an excellent edging to a bed of geraniums, petunias, or in fact any plant that is grown in masses; as its leaves can be cut away soon after flowering, it does not mar the beauty of the summer flowering plants.

The soil for the culture of the tulip is a rich, rather light loam. A bed of sufficient size for planting the bulbs should be dug at least twelve inches deep, and good drainage secured. The tulips should then be planted six inches apart each way pressed deep enough to keep them in their places, and covered with mould to the depth of three inches on the sides of the beds, and five inches in the centre. This precaution is necessary that water may not stand on the bed during winter. When the bed is planted and covered, it may be left to the weather until the tulips come up, on or about the first of March.

A well known literateur and humorist modestly says that his chief literary acquirements are the books he has borowed and never returned.

THE LOST SELF.

Supposing there had been two brothers, twin
A birth, who grew like young plants in the sun
To youth, but one died, and the other one
Living fell lower every day in sin,
Betraying his own heart, yet kept therein,
When all things else were lost and he undone,
Love of the dead strong and unstain'd alone;
Which thing avail'd of pitying gods to win
This boon, Æneas-like to pass the gate,
Living, of Death, and in the fields of Hell
And groves te nether Juno consecrate,
To meet the luckless shade of the boy; but he
Turn'd his pale face away in loathing,—well,
Even so it is with my old self and me.

How She Married Him.

Harriet Buckthorne had survived, by a considerable period, whatever of feminine charms and graces she might have once possessed, when a handsome fortune dropped down upon her as if from the clouds. Had the riches come a score of years sooner there is no telling what might have been. Harriet's attractions had never been, so to speak, dazzling.

But twenty years have great potency in turning dimples into wrinkles and lines of beauty into crow's feet. And many an adventurous Cœlebs who might have found Miss Buckthorne a match not unacceptable, with such a fortune, at twenty-five, passed her by at five and forty, saved from the sin of covetousness by the reflection that she and her money were inseparable conjuncts. Even Topham Gynblaney, the daily problem of whose life was to keep adjusted the balance between a very moderate income and quite expensive tastes, and who looked upon a thrifty marriage as the goal of human wishes, after a few visits of reconnoissance to Harriet, which left him in little doubt that he had but to say the word to receive a gracious answer, left the word unspoken.

Mr. Gynblneay's visits had ceased for some weeks, when a message came one day that Miss Buckthorne was quite ill—had fallen into a decline, in fact—and had been given up by Dr. Croke. She desired to see Mr. Gynblaney and such other friends as might wish to bid her farewell ere she started on that journey whence there is no return. Of course there was no refusing such a request. Decorously clad in solemn black, and with a face put on to match, Topham Gynblaney presented himself at the invalid's door.

"How is she, doctor?" he inquired gravely, of a dried-up little man, who met him at the threshold with a countenance in which was lined a whole homily on the vanity of hope.

"Sinking rapidily," Dr. Croke replied. "Those who wish to see her alive have no time to spare."

"There is no chance for her, then?"

"Not the slightest. Constitution gone—nervous system shattered—lungs collapsed—no recuperative force—no ——"

"How long do you think she'll last?" interrupted Topham, anxiously.

"Eight-and-forty hours at the furthest; more likely less than half of it. Would you like to see her?" asked the doctor.

"I called for that purpose," returned the other.

"Let me apprize her of your presence," said the doctor.

In her present state any sudden surprise might prove fatal."

After a brief absence the doctor returned.

"This way," he said, leading the visitor to the sick-room.

Mr. Gynblaney was shocked at the spectacle that met him. His heart, we have hinted, was pretty tough. But tough as it was, it was touched at the sight of that pale, emaciated face—enough of itself to dispel all doubt of the truth of the doctor's predictions.

"This—is—very—kind—of you, Top—Mr. Gynblaney, I mean," the sick lady murmured, a spasmodic cough interrupting her words. Mr. Gynblaney took the chair placed for him at the bedside, and clasping in his own the thin hand extended to welcome him, returned its trembling pressure.

The doctor and the nurse retired to prepare a posset for the patient, leaving the latter and Mr. Gynblaney alone.

"I trust you will be better soon," said Mr. Gynblaney, with well meant hypocrisy.

"That—is—past—hoping—for," was the scarcely audible answer.

"Doctor—Croke—has—told—me—the—worst."

Dr. Croke, we may remark, always told his patients the worst. If they got well, the more credit to him. If they died, of course it wasn't his fault. A sudden thought flashed upon Mr. Gynblaney. If he could only marry Miss Buckthorne *now!*

In two days or less, he would be a widower, and the lawful possesor of shis wife's fortune. Here was an opportunity indeed!

Rubbing his eyes with his handkerchief until they watered and looked red from the force of the friction, he gave the hand in his another and more tender pressure.

"Dear Harriet," he whispered softly, between his sobs, "how—how—cruel that—that we sh—should be parted thus!"

"Cruel—indeed!" she answered.

"I have long cherished the purpose," he went on hurriedly, mastering his emotion with an effort, "of asking you to be mine. Diffidence alene restrained me. But if you will even now consent——"

"Do—you—feel—that—it—would—be—a comfort—to you—Top—Topham, dea——"

The cough would not allow her to finish.

"It would!—it would!" he exclaimed, with a burst of well-feigned feeling.

"To call you mine but for an hour, though I lost you the next would for ever link my soul to a precious memory which—which—"

Mr. Gynblaney was on the point of ending his flight in an inglorious flop-down when Harriet came to the rescue.

"It—shall—be—as—you—please,—dear," she sighed.

"No time is to be lost!" he cried, springing up.

"Let us apply for a special license!"

Just then the doctor and the nurse returned, and Mr. Gynblaney departed. In a few hours he returned with the license, the minister was summoned and a few minutes sufficed to make Topham Gynblaney and Harriet Buckthorne one.

A tinge, which might have passed for a blush twenty years ago, overspread the bride's countenance. For some moments she lay like one entranced with happiness.

"Toppy, dear," she said, when they were again alone, I feel as if I could eat something; they've kept me on gruel until I'm nearly starved."

"What would you like, dearest?"

"Some tea and toast, and chops, and boiled eggs, and——"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the doctor, entering in time to catch a portion of the list, "do you wish to commit suicide?"

"What hurt can it do?" she answered. "You have already told me there is no hope."

"I think we might as well gratify her," her husband added.

And finding himself outvoted, the doctor held up his hands in horrified protest.

The repast was brought in, and received ample justice. Next morning Mrs. Gynblaney was up by time, packing her trunks for an elaborate wedding tour, from which her husband and the doctor strove in vain to dissuade her. It would be hard tell which of them was most amazed. Both were firmly convinced that the age of miracles was not yet passed, unless, as the disconsolate Gynblaney half suspected, he had been made the victim of a cunning plot. Ten years have passed, and Gynblaney has still the old problem to puzzle over; for Mrs. Gynblaney holds her own purse-strings, and insists on "Toppy's," living on his own income.

"Dude"-ism in the New Fast Trains.

There is talk of putting on a regular English train between Boston and New York. Everything in the way of luxury, comfort, speed and safety has already been perfected. There are no such cars and engines in the world as the Consolidated road runs, yet, wishing always to supply an unsatisfied public, the experiment of running a train of English coaches has been agitated. English engines, with no cabs and one pair of 11-foot drivers, will be imported; also, first-class compartment coaches, seating eight persons in each part, or twenty-four persons in each car. The higher rate of speed accomplished in England is attained by running small trains; so here but four of these cars will be used on each train. One train will leave New York and one Boston simultaneously each day, and make the run in about five hours. The train may possibly carry the mail, paying a pound a minute to the Government for each and every minute's delay—just as they do in England. The "guard" will pass along on the outside of the train and collect the tickets through the windows. There will be no ventilation and not much comfort to speak of, but then "it will be English." There will be no water, no toilet-room, and the passengers will be locked in and unlocked only at their destination—all so English! The fare will be about $20, or "four pun, me lud," and portmanteaus will be "pasted" and not checked. The full fares and postal service will net something over $2000 each trip. There are so many that go everything English, that it is expected that coaching clubs, English pug-dog owners, polo players, fox hunters and dudes will patronize and roll up the receipts of the new train. It will not be necessary to use any of the new $5,000,000 loan, as it is a known fact that anything brought over here that is English always pays, and pays well. One of the trains should be called the "Flying Wilde" and the other "Lightning Langtry."

Sanitary.

A knowledge of simple remedies for common ailments is essential for housewives who would drive pain from their houses, prevent ruinous doctors' bills, and above all keep the system from frequent drugging. I give a few remedies that may prove of use:

For acute pain in the stomach or bowels, try strong saltpetre water Wring a good-sized piece of flannel from this solution, and apply hot to the part affected, laying over it another piece of flannel, cover the patient well in bed and lay a hot brick at the feet.

A tea made by steeping twigs from a peach tree is excellent for worms.

Butter and sugar, about three parts of the latter thoroughly mixed with one of the former, are excellent to check a cough, caused by a tickling in the throat. If this does not avail melt the mixture and add a little vinegar. Many find relief by eating a little rock salt, or, if this is impossible to obtain, table salt will answer the same purpose, although the first is much the better. One troubled with a hacking cough should never be found without a bit of hoarhound candy or a few kernels of rock salt in the pocket, with which to check an attack while at church or during calls.

The white of an egg, into which a small teaspoonful of sugar has been stirred, is an excellent remedy for croup. Give this at the first symptom, and if the hoarse cough is not soon checked, a second is needed, and in rare cases a third. The whites of three eggs, and sometimes the whites of two, will act as an emetic. The little patient should have a teaspoonful of castor oil at the beginning, and then a little goose oil or hen's oil occasionally, until the cough is looser; and the throat and chest should be anointed with the same.

Melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply to the hands every night. It will whiten them nicely. For home-made camphor ice, melt half a teacupful of mutton tallow, put into it a piece of camphor gum, about the size of a large hickory nut, and add a teaspoonful of olive oil. Pour into a mould to harden. Pulverized borax is excellent to drop into the water to soften the skin. If your hands are rough when you wash them, dip your fingers in the borax and rub your hands thoroughly together.

One of a set of small drawers in my pantry is called the salve box. In one end is a small compartment like the till of an old-fashioned chest, and in this are kept salves of various kinds. In the drawer there is always to be found an abundance of old soft cotton and linen clothes, with a few strong strips for bandages, a ball of soft yarn (which, being flexible, is much better than twine for tying up inflamed fingers), fluffy bits of cotton batting and pieces of old kid gloves for spreading salve upon. Something very adhesive, like balsam fir salve, is a necessity, as a very little here and there along the bandage for a sore finger will make a string unnecessary, besides keeping the cloth in place much better than if tied on.

A salve excellent for drawing, and suitable for use in case of felon or any lesser sore of the kind, is made in the following manner: Take the yolk of one egg and stir it into half a teaspoonful of finely powdered camphor gum, one teaspoonful of fine salt, and one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine. This will make the mixture thick and salvy, and easily spread on old linen. If the case is very urgent indeed, twice the quantity of camphor gum can be used, in a few cases, and when the individual cannot bear the touch of turpentine, only a few drops need be added. This is to be laid over the felon for an hour or two, or as long as the patient can endure it, and then replaced by a cooling poultice. If applied in the first stages, the sore will be drawn rapidly to a head, and weeks of pain avoided. If very painful put a little laudanum on the poultice, and if that does not relieve, bathe the hand with chloroform.

After the felon has broken, or at any stage when it is advisable to apply a soft poultice, there can be nothing better than flaxseed meal. Pour boiling water slowly over a teaspoonful of the meal until a soft poultice is made—not soft enough to run, or dry enough to become easily hard. A little experience will enable one to get it just right. In case of pneumonia, physicians order this rather than poultices of Indian meal, as it is not so heavy for the patient's chest, remains moist longer, and is more easily prepared. "Mush" poultices must be sewed in a flat bag, or the meal will scatter as soon as slightly dry; but this is so adhesive that the cloth only needs to be folded together with the edges pressed down.

To find the speed of a countershaft when the revolutions of the main shaft and sizes of pulleys are known, multiply revolutions of main shaft by the diameter of the pulley on it in inches and divide into the driven pulley on countershaft. The quotient is the number of revolutions.

The Precious Metals.

Mint Director Burchard's Report on Gold and Silver Production.

The following is an abstract of the special report of Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, upon the production of the precious metals in the United States, which was ordered to be printed by the last Congress, and is now in the hands of the printer. The yield of the mines of the United States for the year 1882 was $32,500,000 in gold, $46,800,000 in silver, a total of $79,300,009. Compared with the previous year this shows a decline of $2,200,000 of gold, and an increase of $3,800,000 of silver.

The comparative decline in the production of gold was greater in California than in any other State or Territory—the yield being $1,400,000 less than in 1881.

This resulted from the interruption of hydraulic mining in some of the northern and middle counties of the State, owing to litigation and also from a falling off in production of the quartz mines at Bodie.

In Oregon, where the mining is chiefly placer, there was a diminution, and also in Nevada, Idaho and Dakota.

In silver the principal increase was Idaho, Montana and New Mexico, Idaho showing an increase of $700,000, Montana $1,740,000 and New Mexico of $1,500,000.

Colorado furnished about $600,000 less silver than in 1881.

Of the bullion production of the country $30,964,958 of gold and $31,400,792 of silver were deposited at the mints and assay offices for coinage or return in bars to depositors.

Of the deposits of gold $5,600,000 were paid in bars for manufacturing purposes and the remainder went into coinage. $1,400,000 were furnished by private refineries for manufacturers' use, and there was an export of $175,000 contained in silver bars.

Of the total silver production $15,750,000 were exported, $5,994,000 furnished by the mints and assay offices to manufacturers, $350,000 by private refineries for the same purpose and $24,700,000 were used in coinage. The production of the country was from the States and Territories as follows:

States and Territories.	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska,	$150,000	
Arizona,	1,065,000	$7,500,000
California,	16,800,000	845,000
Colorado,	3,360,000	16,500,000
Dakota,	3,300,000	175,000
Georgia,	250,000	
Idaho,	1,500,000	2,000,000
Montana,	2,550,000	4,370,000
Nevada,	2,000,000	6,750,000
New Mexico,	150,000	1,800,000
North Carolina,	190,000	25,000
Oregon,	830,000	35,000
South Carolina,	25,000	
Utah,	190,000	6,800,000
Virginia,	15,000	
Washington,	120,000	
Wyoming,	5,000	
Total,	$32,500,000	$46,800,000

The excess of production over consumption of the year added to the net imports of gold resulted in a net gain to the circulation of less than $200,000 in gold, but by coinage and net import of coin the metallic circulation gained nearly $39,700,000 in gold and about $27,600,000 in silver coin.

California still maintains the second place on the list of gold and silver producing States and Territories, and is likely to do so for some time to come. Its gold fields show no evidence of exhaustion. On the contrary the magnitude of the deposits in the ancient river beds, the number and permanence of quartz lodes, as well as the virgin ground yet undeveloped, insure a golden harvest for many years to come.

Nevada shows a decrease in gold and silver of about $1,500,000, which is chiefly due to the rapid decline in the yield of the great Comstock lode.

In Idaho the production of gold was slightly less than in the preceding year, but there was a notable increase in silver, due to the development of the mines of the portion of Acturas county known as the Wood River country.

In Montana, as in Idaho, the mining industry has increased in importance, the increased yield having been in silver, which from $2,630,000 in 1881, is in 1882, $4,370,000.

Utah shows an increased production of $400,000 in silver.

Arizona has maintained her large production of nearly $8,500,000.

New Mexico, the oldest mining section of the country, has not hitherto appeared as a large producer of bullion, but during the last two years rich discoveries have been made in the Black Range and Lake Valley regions, which have increased the annual production to $1,800,000.

In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a large excess of production in 1882 over that of 1881, but an examination of the reports of shipments of ore and bullion and of the smelting works shows that the increase has been in lieu of the base metals.

Mechanics who desire to produce a deep brilliant black upon iron or steel may try the following recipe: Apply with a fine hair brush a mixture of turpentine and sulphur which had been boiled together.

The Merry Side.

"Why were you not at church last Sunday, Clara?" asked Amelia. "I couldn't go; didn't have anything to wear. I shall go next Sunday if my sack is done" "Oh, you sack-religious thing!"

A young man, while out hunting for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" Pat responded: "Faix, how could I tell a stray pig from any other?"

"There are two things," remarked a shrewd old lady, "which no matter how you look, the world will never dispute you on. One is putting your age up high, and the other is setting your capacity down low."

A wag who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer, said: "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Pat," said the dealer, to his assistant, "will ye be afther givin' the gentleman three pigs' feet?"

"Mr. Isaacs, can you tole me vere va the first diamond?" No, Mr. Yawcobs; vere vas it?" "Vy, Noah's son on der ark; he vas a Shem of der fust water."

"Bub, can you tell me where I can find some parsnips?" ask a motherly appearing old lady of an urchin on the street. "Well, I guess if yer'll go to the hotel yer'll find a bottle or two 'o pa's nips behind the bar. His nips is mostly applejack at this season 'o the year."

"Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest and the smallest grave in the church yard?" said a pedestrian to his companions, while meditating among the tombs in a cemetery. "Why," was the answer, "it is that in which Miles Button is burried, for it is Miles below the sod, Miles in length, Miles in breadth, and yet after all it is but a Button-hole."

Gentleman to Waiter: "Bring me some grammatical and typographical errors." Waiter (looking puzzled at first, but recovering in a moment his usual serenity): "We are just out of them sir." Gentleman: "Then what do mean by keeping then on your bill of fare?"

"Dwo vos shoost enough, budt dree was too blendty," remarked Hans, when his girl asked him to take her mother along with him to the dance.

Famous French Preachers.

The Abbe Perraud discourses at the Trinite. He has scholarship and a chaste style, reasons well, does not cause nervous perturbations, and parades the sort of liberalism which was current during the Second Empire in the salons of Mme. d'Haussonville and M. Duvergier de Hauranne. His congregation is less fashionable in the *tout Paris* sense than that of Le Per Matignon. It is curiously "mixed," and a notable alloy of open sinners is not wanting. La Trinite is in a quarter where finance, fine art, literature, and professional vice rub shoulders with each other. Victor Hugo lived before he went to Passy in this neighborhood. Baron Danvilliers resided not a hundred yards from the church. A little higher up Tourguenieff inhabits a lodging in Mme. Viardot's hotel. M. Leon Say's town residence is quite near, and there are many celebrated studios close by. La Trinite is remarkable for its parquet floor, its carpets, system of hot air flues and a total absence of austerity, both in its architectural character and general and internal arrangements. This church sprang up in Baron Haussmann's reign, and is more like a Ritualist than a Roman Catholic place of worship. Because of its elegant snugness it is dear to the *petite maitresse*.

The spirit that reigns at St. Thomas is arrogant and small. Humble towards the Church, the congregation, which is opulent and noble, regards itself as the salt of the earth and the heir of that inheritance which is laid up for the saints. There is earnestness in its narrow devotion. St. Thomas d'Aquin is in the heart of the Faubourg St. Germain. In the mortuary vault beneath lie the remains of the erring and unfortunate Duchesse de Chaulnes. A certain Abbe Planet occupies the pulpit. He takes for his model John the Baptist, and tells hard truths to his penitents, whom he exhorts to perform good works and to mortify the flesh. One often hears a "Mea culpa" uttered as he preaches. The clergy of St. Thomas d'Aquin are Chambordist, and are in relation with Frohsdorf through the Duc de Blacas. Ste. Clotilde is fusionist and Orleanist. The Duc de Broglie and la Marechale MacMahon attend the Lent sermons there. This church is modern and pseudo-Gothic. It is celebrated for its weddings. Provincial Royalists who take their children to Paris to be married like the *mise-en-scene* of Ste. Clotilde.

Le Pere Monsabre, of the Dominican Order, is charged with the sermons at Notre Dame. He succeeded there to le Pere Hyacinthe, who succeeded to le Pere Felix, of the Order of Jesus. This preacher was condemned to silence by his superior because the celebrity he obtained as a pulpit orator was turning his brain. To keep him humble, the head of his convent used after he returned from Notre Dame to send him to do the scullion's work. Pere Monsabre is a Blesois, and thought to look like Rabelais.

The reverend father does not recoil from studying *les odeurs de Paris* in the novels of Zola, looks out for translations of Darwin and other English and German scientists of his school, and is familiar with with the Positivists. As he has made up his mind to avoid hot water and to end his life with the Dominicans, he will never be an avowed free thinker. He is very tolerant of all modes of thought, and was so daring as to preach in a recent sermon that no sacrament was absolutely necessary to salvation. What God chiefly required of man was the ardent desire to know the truth. Of course, if he saw that truth lay in the ordinances of the Church, he was guilty in not obeying them. If, through love of truth, he wandered from it, God's mercy was called into play.

The style of Pere Monsabre is O'Connellite. It is that of a very acute, ready, full and humorous speaker, who will risk anything sooner than let his hearers yawn or go away without wishing to return. There is sufficient strength of wing for high flights of eloquence; while copious, the phraseology is not often redundant. When the orator descends to earth he is familiar and picturesque. With less tact he would be vulgar. I do not think he would mind vulgarity if he had to talk to bumpkins. His discourses this season have been on the seven sacraments. Pere Monsabre has not O'Connell's towering stature; nor does he, like that Irish orator, impress one as a great and intelligent natural force. He is short, square-shouldered and rubicund. Ladies do not show any enthusiasm for the present occupant of the pulpit of Notre Dame. But I am sure that Madame would have enjoyed his theological lectures. His religion, as she said of a preacher of her time, *est bien coiffee*. It could not be otherwise. In the brain of the reverend father Tho. Aquinas is permeated by Darwin, Tylor and Victor Hugo.

The Undulatory Theory of Light.

In the last of a series of lectures just closed, by Professor Tyndall on "Light and the Eye," he explained why the undulatory had supplanted the emission theory of light. The air, which was the medium of conveying sound, might, he said, be compared with the luminiferous ether pervading all space. The ether's movements were undulatory, though the waves, like those of water in the chaotic foam of the Niagara Falls, might cross and recross in every direction. Newton's emission theory was first opposed by the celebrated astronomer Huyghens, and the no less famous mathematician Euler, and no scientist of any repute now upheld Newton's conception of light as an infinite number of projectiles impinging upon the eye. When tested by the facts, that notion had utterly broken down; whereas, not one of the facts had been left unexplained by the undulatory theory. It accounted for all the phenomena of reflection; for all the phenomena of refraction, single and double; for all the phenomena of diffraction; for the colors of thick plates and thin, as well as for the colors of all natural bodies. It accounted for all the phenomena of polarization, for all those chromatic splendors exhibited by crystals in polarized light. Thousands of isolated facts might be ranged under each of these heads; the undulatory theory accounted for them all. It traced and illuminated paths through what would be otherwise the most hopeless jungle of phenomena in which human thought could be entangled.

This, said Professor Tyndall, was why the foremost men of the age accepted the luminiferous ether, not as a vague dream, but as a real entity—a substance endowed with inertia, and capable, in accordance with the established laws of motion, of imparting its thrill to other substances. It was Dr. Thomas Young, his own predecessor in the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution in the first year of the present cuntury, who finally overthrew the emission theory. Young never saw with his eyes the waves of sound, but he had the force of imagination to picture them, and the intellect to investigate them. And he rose from the investigation of the unseen waves of air to that of the unseen waves of ether, his belief in the one being little, if at all, inferior to his belief of the other.

A small hydrogen gas balloon, with a capacity of about two gallons, was liberated at Bercy and made its way to Gradno, in Poland, having traveled more than 2000 miles. This is the longest air journey on record for so small an object.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 11, 1883.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature limiting the deer season to the months of October and November.

In many towns the trade dollar now passes for only 85 cents. There is both fraud and humbug in this, and the government should guarantee its face value.

The Dauphin county almshouse was destroyed by fire on morning of 2. The loss is put at $140,000, and only $24,000 insurance.

The Nickerson divorce proceedings in Pennsylvania, says the *Nation*, have attracted more attention than usual in such cases, owing to the military rank of the husband, and the peculiar cruelty of the fraud alleged to have been practiced on his wife. It has forced upon the judges the necessity of taking some precaution against such frauds, and they held a meeting to consider the necessity of drawing up new rules of practice in divorce cases. The facts as presented to the court by Mrs. Nickerson were in substance as follows: The laws of Pennsylvania, like the laws of other states, require a short period of residence to give the court jurisdiction. Major Nickerson, therefore, in the first place, acquired a residence. In addition to this he packed his wife off to Europe with her daughter. This was in 1880. In Europe the daughter and mother remained, the Major promising to follow as soon as he could obtain leave of absence. She waited, but he did not come, though he continued to write regularly until about a year ago. About that time letters and remittances began to be sent to his daughter, and he ceased all communication with his wife. She asked him to explain, but he paid no attention to his letters. Finally she learned from her mother that her husband had obtained a divorce, and had married again. He had married, it seems, a few days after he had got his divorce, which showed, of course, that the object of his application was merely to marry again. More than all this, she learned that the ground on which the divorce was obtained was desertion. No notice of application had ever been received by her, there having been nothing but a newspaper advertisement. The whole proceeding was conducted by the plaintiff in the absence and without the knowledge of the wife.

Various remedies are proposed to meet the difficulty in Pennsylvania. Several of the judges are in favor of making divorce more difficult by making it more expensive, as they say that people come to Pennsylvania for divorces rather than go to some western state, because they know they can obtain them there at bottom prices. Something like the "high licence" plan in liquor legislation is therefore proposed—a fee in divorce cases sufficiently high ($500 is said to have been suggested by one judge) to make a divorce trip to Penn'a unattractive. Of course the effect of this would only be to make it difficult for poor people, and it would constitute a curious kind of reform. The suggestion of a high divorce fee recalls the story of the English judge's sentence of a poor prisoner for bigamy, who pleaded in excuse that his first wife had run off with another man: "What you should have done," he said to the prisoner, "was to obtain a divorce. This, you will probably say, would have cost you 1,000 pounds, while you have not 1,000 pennies in the world. I have to remind you, however, that that can make no difference, for England is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The requirement of a long term of residence is what is really needed to prevent fraudulent divorces, and also the abandonment of the antiquated practice of publishing notice by advertisement, except in cases where the defendant really cannot be found. There could have been no difficulty, if Mrs. Nickerson's story is true, in getting a notice to her through the mails.

100 PERSONS DROWNED AT A LAUNCH AT GLASGOW.

London, July 3.—Intelligence has just reached this city of an unusual and terrible calamity during the launch of a steamship at Glasgow to-day. The vessel to which the disaster happened was the steamer Daphne. While she was being launched she fell on her side, precipitating a number of people into the water. According to the dispatches thus far received sixty persons were drowned. The accident occurred in the middle of the river Clyde after launching.

The following particulars about the disaster to the steamer Daphne have come to hand: The steamer left the ways at a very fast rate, and when she gained the water she rolled from side to side. The persons on board, fearing that she would capsize, ran to and fro. The vessel finally reeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water. Another dispatch says that the cause of the Daphne's capsizing was that she had too much tow weight. Many dead bodies are visible through the port holes of the ship.

According to the statements of the witnesses and survivors of the disaster the vessel left the ship too rapidly causing her stern, which entered first, to sink in the water. She was then caught by the strong current of the river by which, as well as by her top weight, she was caused to keel over so far that the water entered her ports. A diver states that the companionway of the Daphne is blocked up by a solid mass of bodies one upon another. It appears the men who were at work below when the ship went over rushed from their work and became jammed in the passage way. Some of the bodies still have tools in their hands. The diver thinks there are still in the vessel at least as many corpses as already have been recovered. Forty-one bodies have been found last night when darkness stopped the search. The divers say they feel many more.

——The greatest good to the greatest number is accomplished at the Philad. Branch by selling clothing 25 per cent cheaper to any and all. Men's and boy's suits in endless variety and at prices so ow as to surprise any one. All goods genuine and guaranteed as represented.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

All the Doctors of Divinity will find it necessary to have a change of letters—DD. is almost certain to be taken to mean dude.

A catfish and watersnake got into a fight in a mill-race at Norristown the other day, making the water boil and foam with their gyrations. The fish had the snake by the middle and the snake had the fish by the tail. The fish would jump clear out of the water, carrying its antagonist with it. One of the men standing near took a stick and threw them out unto the land and killed the snake, but it was not until its head was beaten into jelly that it would let loose its hold. The fish was thrown back into the race, and for a time swam around near the surface in a war-like manner, as though hunting for its foe.

Heart affections, kidney and liver troubles affect nearly one-half of mankind. Yet how many heedlessly pass through a shortened life giving no care to those complaints which cause the human family such great distress. Does your heart beat violently from the least excitement? Have you fits of dizziness? Does your back ache? Are your bowels constipated? Delay is dangerous. Be wise in time. Reign perfect health by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The will of Dukes was written on the day he was released from prison under the *habeas corpus* proceedings, shortly after the murder of Nutt. Dukes simply bequeaths $2,000 to Miss Mary Beeson, the person to whom it is said he engaged himself after Nutt's slaying, and the rest of his property to his mother, without specifying what or how much the property is. Before his trial he was estimated to be worth from 8 to 10 thousand dollars. Asbury Struble, his stepfather, is his executor.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first days use. Marvelous cures. Treaties and $2.00 trial bottles free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 11june y

Our subscribers should bear in mind when one year is paid in advance, $2, we allow a credit of 2 months as a premium

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Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

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Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

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NEW GROCERY
—AT—
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R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
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HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jan tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John K. Runkle, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
30may6t LUCINDA RUNKLE, Adm'r. Centre Hill, Pa.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—This permanent Musical School will begin its 23d session of six weeks July 31, 1883, at Freeburgh, Pa. For particulars address F. C. Meyer, Musical Director. 28jun4t

INFLUENCE OF THE SOIL ON HEALTH.

The influence of the soil upon the health of those living upon it, is brought out very plainly during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. That malarial diseases (like intermittent fevers) originate from the soil, is already excepted; and recent investigations show pretty conclusively that the germs of Cholera, Abdominal Typhus, Yellow Fever, and the plague are in some way connected with the soil, which is daily corroborated by letters from all parts of the country, stating marvelous effects of Peruna on those diseases, and in their own convalescent state. John E. Courtney, of Corry says: I am still getting better, thanks to your Peruna and Manalin. See page 24 in "Ills of Life."

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always havedone: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13jul y Spring Mills, Pa

8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

Lyon & Co's Store.

LIST OF GOODS AT HALF PRICE!

LYON & CO

3,000 yards Calico, remnants, pieces running from 2 to 8 yards, but a good many pieces of one pattern, no trouble to select enough of one color to finish out a dress, 4c a yard.

136 Men's Fine Wool Hats.....65 to 75 cents, elsewhere $1 25
136 Men's Finest Fur Hats.....1 25 worth 2 00 to 3 00.
Some very Fine Hats among them.
136 pair Men's Dress Shoes.....$1 00, elsewhere $1 75
136 " " Sewed shoes.....1 00, " 1 75
136 " " Sewed Working Shoes.....1 00, " 1 75
One lot of Boys' Shoes slightly scuffed, need a little blackning.....85, 90 & 95 cents, cost us 1 25 to 2 00
One small lot Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes..1 50 worth 2 50
One lot Men's Buckle plow shoes.....1 25

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT ONE HALF PRICE

Ladies' Fine Kid Croquet Walking shoes	75c	elsewhere	$1 50
" " " " "	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Plain Shoe	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Cloth Langtry Walking Shoe	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Fine Newport Walking Shoes	75c	"	1 25
Misse's Oxford Ties	50c	"	1 00
Ladies three strap sandal Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 50
" four button Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 25
Lace Morocco Fine " "	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Newport Ties	75c	"	1 25
Patent Leather Tip	90c	"	1 65
Child's Yellow Slippers	15c	"	50
" " Button Shoes	45c	"	85
" Basket	45c	"	90
" Lace Shoe	30c	"	50
" Button Shoe	40 & 45c	"	60
" Patent Leather Kid Top Button	40c	"	65
" " Spring Heel	49c	"	65
Ladies side lace, one lot, old price	2 00	now	75
Men's fine Patent Leather slippers	65c	elsewhere	1 25
Ladies Leather slippers	50c	"	75
Misses' button shoes	75 & 85c	"	1 25
Ladies "	1 00 & 125	"	1 50 & 2 00
" box-toe fine kid foxed	1 25	"	2 00
" fine lace shoes	90c	"	1 50
Misses fine button shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine lace shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine button shoes	75c	"	1 50
Men's plain lace shoes	1 00	"	1 75

MEN'S CLOTHING AT ONE HALF PRICE

Men's spring bottom black Pants	75c	elsewhere	1 50
" black Pants	75c	"	1 50
" light Cassimere all wool Pants	1 25	"	2 00
" " " "	2 00	"	4 00
" black all wool Diagonal	2 00	"	4 00
" " " "	3 00	"	4 50
" dark extra heavy all wool very fine Pants	3 50	"	6 00
" ⅔ wool pants gray mixed	1 00	"	
One lot of wool Pants slightly faded cost us	$4 to $5 for 1 50 to 2 00		

ONE LOT OF SUITS ALL WOOL.

One Lot of Dark & Light all Wool Cassimere Suits Marked Down to Cost.
We Are Overstocked.
10 dollar suit down to 7. 11 dollar suit down to 9 50. 16 dollar suit down to 12 50.
8¼ dollar suit down to 5¾. Another 8½ dollar suit down to 6¼.
A few black Diagonal Suits at 4 dollars that is just half price. A few nearly all wool black Diagonal 5 dollars, elsewhere 11 dollars. A strictly all wool fine Diagonal Suit 10 dollars elsewhere 15 dollars. Grand Army Blue, very fine all wool 10 dollars, elsewhere 13 dollars.

Boys' and Children's Clothing One-Half Price.

An all wool blue Sailor Suit	1 50	elsewhere	3 00
A very fine blue " "	2 00	"	4 50
A very fine blue " "	3 50	"	6 00
Children's Suits, good quality	1 75	"	2 50
Boys' suits, 10 to 17 years	2 00	"	4 50
Boys' suits, " " all wool	3 00	"	5 00
Boys' suits, " " "	3 50	"	5 50

DRESS GOODS, SHIRTINGS, &c., AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Fine Cheviot shirting	8c elsewhere 12
Dress Plaids	8, 10, 12 elsewhere 12½ to 20
Bed Spreads at one-half	38, 50, 60, 75 " 75, 90, 1 00, 1 25
Another lot Brocaded Satteens	16c elsewhere 30
Another lot Brocaded Sateens	12½c elsewhere 30
Double Width Alpacas, a few left yet	12½ old price 35

One Lot of Embroideries, about 2,500 Yards, at One-Half Price.
The upper line of prices show what they are actually worth, lower line our reduced prices:

10	12	14	15	20	30	35	45	55	75
5	7	8	10	12½	20	25	30	35	40

One Lot of Crape Sets, Cuffs and Collars 20c, old price 75c.

Everybody Knows by this time that our Ribbons are One-Half of Other's Prices. Sash Ribbons 6 to 8 in. wide 25 to 40c.

Child's regular made Hose 6 pair for 25c
One lot of all Silk Colored and Black Sash Ribbon...25c a yd. actual value 75 & 1 00
Child's and Misses Hose 4 pair for 25c, elsewhere 10c

SEND FOR SAMPLES.
June 28 LYON & CO.

WAGONS!

CARRIAGES,
PHÆTONS,
BUGGIES,
ROAD CARTS.

For Terms and Prices address,

FISH BROS. & CO.,
RACINE, WIS.

Or call on

Dentists.

DR. G. S. FRANK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spring Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Office at Philip Shook's residence. 3may 2m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8junt f

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, after April 1st will open in the Durst building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar tf

STORED SOLAR MAGNETISM

Wilsonia Insoles. Wilsonia Appliances.

THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

These Insoles keep the feet dry and warm on the coldest days. Consult your health. Avoid colds, with all their consequent ills, by wearing a pair of WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES. PRICE, 50 CENTS; 5 pairs for $2.00. FREE BY MAIL.

WILSONIA CURES ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

It has been successful in eighty-five cases in each one hundred. For over three years in England and America these Appliances have been doing a marvelous work among invalids. No medicine required. So-called incurables taken from the hospitals and cured. Chronic invalids restored to the blessing of health. Thousands who have squandered their time, their money and best days experimenting with medicine without success, are to-day enjoying life by having worn Wilsonia. One says: "I would not take $1,000 for what Wilsonia has done for me in one week." Another, "I was paralyzed for five and a half years. Wilsonia cured me in a few months. I would not take $50 000 and be as I was one year ago." Another, "I had rheumatism for twenty-three years, suffering great pain. The Wilsonia Appliances have taken away all the pain, and I can dance like a boy." Another "I had catarrh and deafness and dyspepsia, for many years. Wilsonia has cured me entirely. Words cannot express my gratitude." Give size of shoe, and whether for lady or gentleman. Send price in stamps.

WILSONIA MAGNETIC CLOTHING CO.,
25 East 14th Street, New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best In The World.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy implement on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.
Camden, New Jersey.

Opposite Philadelphia, Pa.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Stretcher sent with Harrow. Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, it can be so easily changed Into Five Different Harrows, a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are adapted to any soil.

Drygoods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Provisions, Wooden and Queensware.

PROCLAMATION:

Know all men by these presents that Valentine's Store Co. (Limited) have opened up the finest stores in Central Penn'a. They have always conducted business on the One Price System. It has been noticed of late that others have been trying to follow in their footsteps, from what they understand this is not by any means carried out by those who claim so to do. Their goods, as the public is aware of, have always been marked in PLAIN figures, followers have also sprung up to do this. Valentine's Store Co., Limited, being criterions of how to conduct a successful business, they are happy to lend their ideas for the help of human kind. They do not advertise any special prices, but from reductions made by some houses customers would conclude that the profits before reduction must have been something ENORMOUS. The public will always find Valentine's Store Co's, Limited, goods marked in PLAIN figures to the lowest notch; their prices will compare at the START to the reduced prices made by others. You must always take into consideration that there are more than one quality of goods, (and that good goods are the cheapest). It is generally job or auction goods which are cut in prices. They have recently added to the extensive stock of general merchandise a line of 5 and 10 cent goods, which will well repay a call to see our all manner of USEFUL articles, too numerous to mention, from 5 to 10 cts each. Their special order system is reaching quite a magnitude, and for the benefit of those who require goods which cannot be purchased in Bellefonte they will order either from New York or Philadelphia—will give you this parting admonition: DO NOT FAIL to call upon them; it will repay the visit. They are to be found at Bush's Arcade, Corner of High & Water streets, Bellefonte, where they occupy three store rooms. Always highest prices paid for produce. 28jun y

DOLL & MINGLE,

Boots and Shoes.

—Largest Stock—Lowest Prices,—

All Goods Bought Direct From Manufactures----

Reynold's Bros. Fine Shoes,
D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes,
Mens Fine Shoes.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE RECOMMEND.

No 10 Brockerhoff Row.

Bellefonte, P

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA. July 11, 1883.

The Humorist's Furniture.

"A man entered the office the other day,," says *Puck*, "heavily laden with a variety of objects. A bent pin stuck in the lapel of his coat; a custard pie was in his left hand; a pair of lavender trousers hung over one arm, while a bent piece of stovepipe was held under the other; a green apple was in his coat pocket; his other hand contained a plate of ice cream, a glass of soda water and a can of kerosene. Beside him walked a mule with a garden gate on his back, and a buildog and a goat. He created a great deal of consternation until he stated that he was a journeyman humorist, accompanied by his professional instruments, which he desired to store for a few days, a resquest that was cheerfully granted by the staff.

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP.
(Successors to J O. Deininger.)

:o:

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Prices low and all work turned out first-class
COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

Banks

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J D. SHUGERT Cashier

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LYNN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
febltf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

GRAHAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:
E C. BURTS'
Celebrated Shoes for Ladies and Children.
HANAN & SON'S,
New York, Fine Shoes for Men and Boys, every pair warranted.
J H. BYRMESS'
Rochester Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children.
In connection with the above fine shoes we have a fine line of
MEN'S CALF & KIP BOOTS,
PLOW SHOES, BROGANS,
& SLIPPERS
of every description, at the lowest figures.
☞ Remember the place, on Corner of
BROCKERHOFF ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
17may

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to improve their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO Portland, Maine. ljanly

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, PIMPLES, BOILS, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES, MALARIA, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PROPRIETORS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. ☞ A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by composting with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. ☞ Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers of Powell's Tip-Top Bone Fertilizer,

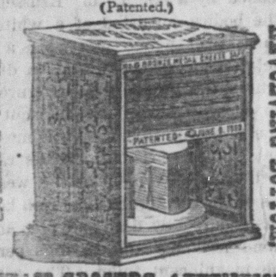
Bone, Potash, Ammonia, &c.

16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE CELEBRATED

BARNUM CHEESE SAFES.

(Patented.)



ROLLING DOOR. REVOLVING BOTTOM.

RETAIL GROCERS, ATTENTION!

Buy None! Have None! Use None! Buy The celebrated BARNUM SAFES.

For sale generally by the wholesale woodenware and grocery dealers. If your jobber cannot supply you, send your orders direct to us.

The E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works, DETROIT, MICH.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circulars. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa. Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa

Cheapest and best for all purposes—reliable, strong and durable. Saw, Grist Mills and Machinery generally. Repairs promptly supplied. Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world. Fig. 1 is Engine in use. Fig. 2 ready for use. Before to order best to get Catalogue and Price List. Fig. 1. Fig. 2. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

(Warranted.)

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER

Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect [illegible] fertilizer distributer in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. M. HEWES, Attorney-at-Law. Practices in all the Courts. Office in the Furst building, Bellefonte. 2mayt f

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 11, 1883.

Eyebrows Made to Order.

At a certain "professor's" artificial leg, arm, nose, and eyebrow factory recently a number of young women were working at small tables, each table covered with little instruments and things, the likes of which I had never seen before. At one table two girls were threading needles with fine, silky hair, and sewing them in little squares on a thin transparent gauze.

"These girls," said the professor, "are making some of those beautiful arched eyebrows you may sometimes see in ballrooms. These sewed on the net are the less expensive kind, and are only used on special occasions. The real brow is very expensive, and can only be made by a person of great skill." I begged him to explain the operation of giving a person eyebrows who was born without them, and, leading me into an elegantly-furnished parlor, in which was a large dentist's chair, he continued:

"The patient sits here. In this cushion to my left are stuck a score or so of those needles you saw being threaded. Each stitch only leaving two strands of hair, to facilitate the operation a number of needles must be at hand. As each thread of hair is drawn through the skin over the eye it is cut so that when the first stage of operation is over it leaves the hair bristling out an inch or so, presenting a ragged, porcupine appearance. Now comes the artistic work. The brow must be arched and cut down with the utmost delicacy and a number of hours is required to do it."

"It must be very painful and tedious?"

"They don't say that it is a picnic excursion," laughed the Professor; "but eyebrows, small as they are, are very important in the make-up of the face.—You have no idea how odd one looks when utterly denuded of hair over the eyes. The process I have described is painful, but it makes good eyebrows and adds 100 per cent. to the looks of a person who was without them. It is, too, much better than the blackening and cosmetics so many people use, especially people who have mere presence of brows, comprising only a few colorless hairs."

"Do your sewed-through-the-skin eyebrows last?"

"For years."

—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Pretty Irish Girl's Romance.

A romantic story of love, tragedy and good fortune has just been brought to light. Amelia Graham was a young pretty Irish girl, who went to Baltimore about two years ago to make her fortune. She had been there but a short time when a wealthy old gentleman, named John Ritchie, became smitten with her charms. Friendship ripened into love. They soon became engaged, and the day was set for the wedding.—Then a difficulty arose—he wanted to be married by the Episcopal church, and she in the Roman Catholic. After a lovers' quarrel Ritchie finally agreed to his sweetheart's terms, and the wedding day was set. Again the old trouble arose; his friends persuaded him not to marry in the Catholic church. This resulted in the engagement being broken, and the young girl was persuaded to return to Ireland. Then he began writing to her, requesting her to return and marry him. Accordingly she returned. Courting recommenced and in a few months they were married.—Two days after the wedding, from some unknown cause Ritchie committed suicide by blowing his brains out, and the young widow was left with a large fortune. She crossed the ocean again, and after a short time on the Emerad isle, recently came back to America, and it is announced now will in a few days marry a wealthy manufacturer of Boston.

There is a sermon for thinking people in the report that a Montreal clergyman, in seeking to discover why his church had not been swept and dusted, learned that the woman whose work it was had died of starvation.

Taken Down a Peg.

Says the Hartford *Times*: A modest, pretty-looking girl, apparently about eighteen years of age, while riding in a horse car the other day was greatly annoyed by a well-dressed young man who was determined to scrape an acquaintance with her. The young man was of the "masher" class, and only had his good clothes and his impudence to recommend him—two qualities which often go together, and which were not passports to the young lady's sociability. The masher had taken a seat by her side, although there was room enough for him to have maintained a respectful distance. He tried to engage her in conversation by asking about the residences as they rode along, but the girl, thoroughly annoyed and vexed at his familiarity, would simply give the names of the owners and relapse into silence. But the masher, nothing daunted by the curt answers, kept on with his questions. Finally they neared the fine residence which Mr. W. P. Husband purchased a few months ago on Wethersfield Avenue, and the rude fellow, after remarking on the beauty of the place, asked the girl if she knew the owner. The girl's eyes sparkled with a mischievous twinkle, and she blushed prettily as she frankly answered, "Husband owns it." The masher's face, as he tried to paddle his way out of the dilemma gracefully, was a picture to gaze at. The idea that this very young girl could have a husband evidently had never entered his head. The few passengers who had witnessed the scene enjoyed his confusion, and laughed outright as he hurriedly slid from the car and started to "hoof it" up town. There is something in a name, after all.

BLESSINGS.

Have you disease of any kind?
Are you bereft of health?
Or are you sore distressed in mind,
Regardless of your wealth?
If so you have a friend at hand—
A great book—"Ills of Life;"
None other like it in the land,
With Blessings it is rife!—Peruna

A WHOLE FAMILY KILLED.

Cincinnati, July 4.—A horrible fatal accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway, at Winton Place crossing, just north of Spring Grove cemetery, at 9:15 o'clock last night, whereby six persons were instantly killed. The "Thunder-Bolt" express, coming south on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, due here at 8:30 o'clock, and half an hour behind time, while running fast to make up lost time, struck a huckster wagon, in which were a family of six persons and a driver. Every one except Wm. Birtsch, the driver, was killed. Birtsch escaped with serious though not fatal injuries. The wagon was broken to splinters. The family was that of Henry Kracke, and they were going to their farm, seven miles from Winton Place. Kracke, his wife and four children—John, Annie, Maggie and Lizzie, aged nineteen, sixteen, thirteen and seven, respectively—were killed.

The bodies of the victims were thrown in fragments on the grass by the road side, where they were picked up by the light of lanterns and brought to the city. Mrs. Kracke's head was severed from her body, and all the victims of the disaster were horribly mutilated.

A North Carolina girl has been struck by lightning twice, has been on the train when it was attacked by robbers twice, has been apparently drowned once and met with numerous accidents with horses, and still she is hale, hearty, free of the bonds of matrimony and ready for all the accidents of life.

The complicated diseases brought on by intense study, thought, care, anxiety, etc., are often of the most serious nature. Heed such symptoms as loss of memory, universal lassitude, heart disease, kidney complaints, liver troubles and a general breaking down of health and strength. When thus afflicted, when the least exertion causes great fatigue, when life seems a burden, use the reliable strengthening tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters. It will afford you sure relief.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. HARDWARE

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIOFS AND REAPERS, REAPERS,

And all kinds o. Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

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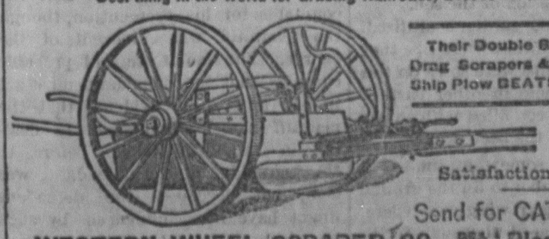

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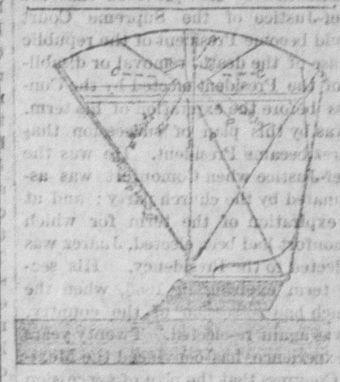

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The Mexican Presidency.

The Constitution of the Mexican Republic was adopted in 1857, during the Presidency of Comonfort. In most respects it is copied from that of the United States. The President is elected for a term of four years by the Congress. The Congress has its Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected, not like the Representatives, by popular vote, but by the State Legislature, as ours are. The Representatives must be 25 years, the Senators 30 years of age. Every Senator and Representative gets a salary of $2000 a year. The Congress must meet every year. In the vacations of Congress a Council of Government sits permanently. It consists of the President of the Senate and one-half of the Senators. The Constitution of 1857 provided that the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court should become President of the republic in case of the death, removal or disability of the President elected by the Congress before the expiration of his term. It was by this plan of succession that Juarez became President. He was the Chief-Justice when Comonfort was assassinated by the church party; and at the expiration of the term for which Comonfort had been elected, Juarez was re-elected to the Presidency. His second term expiring in 1865, when the French had possession of the country, he was again re-elected. Twenty years of experience has convinced the Mexican Congress that the plan of succession from the head of the Judiciary to the head of the Executive Department does not work well. It involves the Judiciary in politics more than is consistent with a proper regard for the sanctity of the Supreme Court. And now a change of the Constitution is announced, providing for a simpler, surer and better mode of succession. It is this: If the President dies or is removed, his successor shall be that Senator who presided over the Senate during the month next preceding such death or removal. And when the Senate is not in session the President of the permanent Senatorial Committee is to be the President of the Republic for the remainder of the unexpired term. This amendment, proposed by Congress, takes effect after ratification by the people at a special election.

Straw as Fuel.

In Russia, Wallachia and many other districts straw is so abundant, corn being so largely grown, that it is a perfect drug in the market, and has to be burnt in large stacks, merely to get rid of it. There are now engines made, more particularly the portable steam-engines used largely for farming purposes, which are so arranged that straw can be used as fuel for generating steam, without the employment of either wood or coal. The arrangement that is found most favorable is the engine on Head and Schemioth's patent—constructed by Messrs. Ransomes Head & Jefferies, Ipswich—in which the straw is automatically fed into the furnace by means of toothed rollers, very similar in action to a chaffcutting machine. To enable our readers to further understand the advantages of such an invention, we should add that in addition to straw almost every other description of vegetable refuse may be burnt; for instance, cotton and maize stalks, gorse, jungle grass, etc., and by simply removing the patent feeding apparatus the furnace can also be fired with coal and wood in the ordinary manner. It is hardly necessary to point out that by means of this invention steam-power can now be introduced into distant countries, which, on account of the absence of coal or other suitable fuel, have hitherto been debarred from its many advantages.

Cat Stories.

In the house of a clergyman in this city the "harmless, necessary cat" is a great family pet, the good domine following the example of Montague in beguiling many an idle hour with the graceful gambols of puss, and surreptitiously conveying dainty morsels to her from his own dish. On going to breakfast the other day, what was the parson's surprise to see in the very centre of his plate a young rat, placed there with almost mathematical precision by the cat, as if to express her gratitude for the many favors received from her master by returning the best gift in her power to make, denying herself a tidbit to prove her affection. It is needless to say that puss' breach of decorum was condoned in view of the spirit which seemed to prompt it.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

A Baltimore cat who has been kept in a cage with monkeys has become indespensable in the monkeys' social point of view. Once when she was taken out of the cage she, too, became inconsolable. For two days she moped around, grew thin and refused to eat, and the keeper was forced to put her back. Her delight was unbounded. She licked all the little monkeys and hugged all the big ones, and since then has refused to leave the cage.

Highbred Theatricals

Recently 500 ladies and gentlemen, forming the best society in Vienna, assembled in the palace of the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss, to witness the performance of a comic operetta, which had been a topic of interest for some time among those concerned in it.

The operetta is called "Ten Girls and No Husband." Both words and music are by Viennese authors. A father has ten girls, who are all pretty, and whose talents have been carefully developed in every possible direction, so that they are even prepared to turn soldier if need be. The part of the father was played by Prince Lichtenstein. The daughters were impersonated by the Princesses Auersperg and Kinsky, the young Princess Metternich, the Baroness Rothschild, and six more young ladies of equal rank. The Princess Pauline Metternich had undertaken the part of a pert chambermaid, who mimics the drolleries of her master and mistress. There was a round of enthusiastic applause when the ten high-born ladies appeared in the uniform of an old Vienna crack regiment, and performed military evolutions at the command of their droll father, while the chambermaid was beating the drum. There is a scene in which each girl shews her special talent, which is different in each of the ten. Thus the Baroness Rothschlid recited a comic monologue, the Countess Wilzeh sang a comic air, and the young Princess Metterinch danced a cazardas, the national dance of the Hungarians.

Agricultural.

Charcoal is highly recommended as a preventive of disease among sheep, and in an English pamphlet the following recipe for its use appears: The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is 1 pint to every 25 head of sheep or lambs. One-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one dessertspoonful for young calves.

It has been discovered that potash for potatoes does little good unless applied early and thoroughly mixed with the soil. This may indicate either that the plant needs the potash in its earlier stages of growth or that the alkali serves other purposes in developing plant food in the soil, which requires a longer time. It is probable that crude potash is rarely or never used as plant food. As it absorbs notrogen and becomes a nitrate of potash its virtues become available for plant nutrition.

Fattening horses is well understood by jockeys, and may well be studied by farmers who have horses to sell. A horse well fed and kept steadily at work will gain slowly and his flesh will be solid and enduring. This is best for the buyer, and has the advantage for the seller that the horse earns his keeping while being put into condition. The jockey method is to feed oil-meal, exercise little or not at all, and make a glossy coat, which will soon become rough and staring when the horse is put at hard work.

All kinds of fowls are natives of warm or semi-tropical climates. However long they have been domesticated, they retain their liking for warm weather, or at least warm quarters in cold weather. In the winter season they will do better in close houses, even with little ventilation, rather than exposed to severe weather. When a young chick will rest under its mother's wing in a summer's night at a temperature of 100, or more, there is little danger of smothering an old fowl in winter in a tight house.

Economizing Labor and Space.

There are few people who are more generally economical than the Germans, and an instance of their ability to make much out of a little has recently come under my notice which seems worthy of attention.

One of my friends has her garden worked on shares by a German. Early in the spring he put out a quantity of cabbage plants, giving a little more space between the roots than is usually allowed. The cabbages were easily worked with a horse. Later, when the time for setting celery plants had come he planted double rows of celery between the cabbage. The celery rows are not over eight inches apart, and in the same trench, so that when banked not more than half the work will be required to prepare them for bleaching that would be necessary if the plants were set in the usual way. The cabbages are nearly ready for use, and will soon leave the celery in full possession of the soil.

Every part of this garden is ultilized. When the early potatoes were ripe they were dug and turnips were sown on the land. Vacant spaces in other parts of the garden have been filled with superfluous plants from the beet bed.

Where space is somewhat limited it richly repays the labor to fill the ground and keep something growing everywhere. The ground will need thorough fertillization when it is cropped so presistently; and when one does not keep a pig to eat up the refuse from vegetables dishwater, etc., it is a good plan to have a compost heap where such articles may be turned to account. All the weeds (which should never be allowed to riped seed) from the garden, fine chips, if wood is used, roots and fine brush, leaves and clippings from the lawn should go into the compost heap. These, with an occasional sprinkling of dry earth to prevent unpleasant odors, will absorb the slops from the house, and prove a valuable fertilizer at slight expense. The compost heap should be turned over once or twice during the season to insure decomposition, and it should not be placed too near the house.

Bones, old boots and shoes, broken utensils and the like should be burned, and their ashes spread around the peach trees. Should there be a clay spot in the garden, that is the place for the fire. Coal ashes seem to be of no use except for garden walks and carriage drives; but wood ashes benefit almost any kind of vegetation.

Recent Legal Decisions.

RAILROADS—CARRYING FREIGHT—CONTRACTS FOR THROUGH FREIGHT.—Melons were shipped at Galveston to Chicago in refrigerating cars under an agreement that they should be carried to Chicago in the same cars, but at the end of the first line the cars were broken open, shipper having retained the keys, and the melons were put in the cars of the connecting line which were less adapted to their safe transportation. For the loss of the goods, which rotted, the owner sued the first line, and recovered a judgment. The company carried the case in error—Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company vs. Allison—to the Supreme Court of Texas, where the judgment was affirmed. The Chief Justice, Willier in the opinion, said: "There is a conflict in the testimony as to whether or not the plaintiff agreed with the company that it should be held liable for any damage and the Court charged the jury that if they believe that the company was not to be liable beyond its own route it would not be responsible for any damage beyond its terminus unless it agreed that the melons should be carried in the same car. It has been generally held that where there is no express statute forbidding it a carrier may contract not to be liable for damages which do not occur from the negligence of himself or his servants or agents. But when he undertakes to carry goods not only over his own route but over connecting lines as well he cannot contract that his responsibility may terminate at the end of his own line. He will be responsible for the negligence not only of himself and his servants but for the connecting lines, they being considered his agents for carrying out the particular contract. An exemption from liability, except for negligence, is, however, available when the carrier forwards the goods consigned to him in the manner and by the route with reference to which the contract is made. If he deviates from his route, or forwards the goods by different conveyances from these contemplated by his agreement, he becomes an insurer of the goods, and cannot avail himself of any exceptions made in his behalf in the contract. The contract to forward the melons in this case through from Galveston and Chicago on the cars in which they were loaded was an entire contract. By changing the cars after they left the appellant's road the risk of the sale transportation of the melons was assumed by its agents, the connecting line where the change occured, for the company, and it becomes liable notwithstanding the stipulation against beyond its own terminus."

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—PROBABLE CAUSE.—A railroad officer and his company were sued in an action for malicious prosecution in causing the arrest and trial of a dealer in railroad tickets, whom they charged with uttering, altering and forging one limited excursion ticket, The prosecution had failed. In this case the plaintiff recovered a judgment and the defendants carried the case in error—Thelin vs. Dorsey—to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Irving, in the opinion, said: "The defendant knew the business of the plaintiff, and it was natural for him to suppose that he could not have sold the ticket without seeing what was in the respect to the limitation. And, besides, the ticket bore discernible marks of the erasure of the limitation. He therefore had reasonable ground for suspicion and belief, upon which he could act in prosecuting the plaintiff. He cannot be held accountable for his prosecution, though the plainitiff was innocent of the charge. The test of want of probable cause is that the defendant must act in bad faith. The evidence that the plaintiff had been engaged in dealing in fraudulent tickets before, to the knowledge of the defendant, was competent, because the defendant might have been influenced by such knowledge to suspect guilt in the prosecution."

Economy of the Household.

BREAD STEAKS.—Add a little milk, pepper, salt and spice to an egg and beat well together. Cut some slices of bread of even size and shape and fry a light brown in butter or oil. Drain on paper, pile on a dish, and serve with tomato sauce.

RICE CHICKEN PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with slices of broiled ham; cut up a boiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; add chopped onions, if you like, or a little curry powder, which is better. Then add boiled rice to fill all interstices and to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

MOCK CREAM TOAST.—Melt in one quart of morning's milk about two ounces of butter, a large teaspoonful of flour freed from lumps and the yolks of three eggs beaten light. Beat these ingredients together for several minutes strain the cream through a fine hair sieve, and when wanted beat in constantly with a brisk movement.

RIZ A LA TOMATE.—Boil half a pound of rice with one very small onion chopped fined; when done and nearly dry stir in two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, three of nice tomato sauce, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, a little cayenne pepper and salt and a large tablespoonful of the best fresh butter. Form into a mound and serve very hot.

FRENCH BEANS A LA POULETTE.—Choose some young and tender French beans and remove all fibres by breaking off the ends; wash, and boil in boiling water; when done toss them in melted butter seasoned with chopped chives and parsley; stir in a little flour, a pinch of salt and some stock; reduce the sauce, thicken with yolks of eggs, flavor with a few drops of lemon, and serve.

SARDINE TOAST.—Divide some sardines lengthwise, removing skin, bones, and tails; add a little of the oil from the tin and put into the oven between two plates, letting them get quite hot. Take some thin strips of bread, the exact length of the sardines, fry them in butter, put half a sardine on each slice, sprinkle on cayenne pepper and salt and a squeeze of lemon juice, and serve very hot.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Put a piece of butter into a stewpan with a small sprig of chopped parsley; stir over the fire until very hot; then pour over a cupful of white sauce—the yolks of three or four eggs well beaten. Stir constantly until as thick as cream, but do not let it boil. Dip each cutlet into it covering it thickly with the sauce and again set away to cool. Then egg and bread-crumb them. Fry lightly.

SWISS MEAT OMELETS.—A good way to use cold meat is to chop it fine with raisins, nutmeg, salt, lemon and juice; and add one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, cloves. The above mixture is the middle of the omelets. Three eggs, one pint of milk, two teacups of flour; make the batter thin. Fry it in a little lard, put a spoonful of chopped meat in the centre, and fold the fried batter around it once.

MARMALADE FRITTERS.—Spread two lines thick of peach marmalade on two-inch round cuts of wafer bread, lay other cuts of the same size over, press gently with the hand and smooth the edges; dip in a flour batter (first adding to the batter some whites of eggs, beaten to a froth), fry slightly brown in hot lard, drain on a cloth, besprinkle with powdered sugar, dish up on a folded napkin and serve.

BEEF STEW.—To make an appetizing beef stew take out the bone and bind the pieces of beef tighly, putting a lemon, pared and cut in two, and some herbs in before binding. Place it in as small a stewpan or kettle as will allow of its being covered with water. Let it cook slowly and gently; do not add any water unless absolutely necessary. Slice a large onion and fry it brown, and add to the water also any sliced vegetables you choose, or cook the vegetables in a kettle by themselves and serve on the platter with the beef. If you do not add any water you will have a very rich gravy, and a portion of it may be reserved for soup stock.

The Farmer's Lawn.

Most farmers appreciate the beauty of a large, level, clean-shaven lawn. It is one of the most attractive features to any estate. The pure, vivid green of the even sward cannot be imitated by any artifice. There are few farmers, however, who have the time or means to ornament extensively. A good lawn can be made at very little expense, and can be kept in good order even without the aid of a lawn mower. In the first place, one should learn that it is poor taste to plant flower beds directly in front of the house. They give a much better effect if planted at one side and a little in the rear. Have the yard in front of the residence a smooth plane of grass, with a few neat shrubs or trees scattered regularly upon it. Make no pretentions to geometrical forms in walks or flower-beds. Trees look best in the yard if not set in regular rows. If thus set one vacancy or one ill-looking tree will spoil the effect of the whole row. The simpler and more natural the arrangement the more pleasant the effect.

It is not difficult to make a good lawn. In the first place, a good foundation should be provided for the grass. Though this is the most important, yet this is the part usually neglected. The ground should be made rich and level, even if it occupies two or three years. Plow it up, harrow and rake it over carefully, manure well and manage to have the whole thoroughly subdued. This done, sow a very liberal quantity of grass seed, and sow it by itself. It will do just as well or better than if sown with oats or wheat; under such a practice no stubble will remain on the ground. Sow grass seed at the rate of a bushel or more to the acre. The more the better, for the sooner the sod will be grown. It does not pay to sod the yard unless one is in a hurry for the lawn. Sodding is expensive. The borders of the walks may be sodded, however. The sods should be cut about ten or twelve inches wide and rolled up from beneath with a spade. Ten or fifteen feet of sod may be rolled up into one roll, and it can be unrolled again on the border.

Sod is usually cut too thick. An inch and a half is thick enough. When the sod is laid it should be pounded down as much as possible. A very heavy block of wood with a handle is good for ramming down the sod, and the latter will be much more apt to grow if well attended to in this respect. The sod borders should be lower than surrounding lawn, for the loose soil back of them will be sure to settle an inch or more. If the sod is cut thin and well laid it will be sure to grow well. June-grass sod is the best for a lawn. This is the same as that sold under the name of Kentucky blue grass. Timothy and orchard grass are not good for lawns, as they form clumps and soon make the ground uneven.

A light dressing of fine and well-rolled manure every spring is desirable. It is useless to apply manure when the ground is frozen, as it is usually washed away before the ground thaws out. The lawn once made, the grass should be cut frequently. This can be nicely done with a sharp scythe. The oftener the grass is mowed the stiffer and more even the sod will become, and the more the grass will tiller out. A lawn prepared and kept in this manner is not expensive. Children soon become interested in work of adornment and will keep the yard clear of all the rubbish, and the flowerbeds, if there be any, in good order. Such work is an educator and an element of refinement.

A flower garden or a fountain is by no means essential to a beautiful lawn. Indeed, they often mar its best effect, Too few in number of ornaments on a beautiful sod is better than too many. Two or three small, neat patches of flowers at one side contrast nicely with the sward. Too many look crowded. It is best to raise only the well-tried and hardy garden flowers. Three or four kinds are better than twenty. The farmer should learn that simple ornamentation is not expensive. A simple neat arrangement is cheaper and more pleasing than a cumbrous pretentious and expensive system.

Vine Grafting.

The planting and grafting of grape vines this year in the northern vineyards of California is marked by a universal demand for noted and rare foreign varieties.

Many of the oldest and best vineyards in Sacramento, Napa, San Joaquin and Santa Clara counties are extensively grafting on the old stocks, using the finest and most valuable cuttings procurable from French, Spanish and German vineyards. Different varieties do not flourish equally in the same soil, after ascertaining whether a vineyard is best adapted to raisin or table grapes, a specialty should be made of these varieties. Until this subject is studied with more care and labor than it has yet received, our grape-growers cannot know the full capacities of our varied soils, The most famous European vineyards, some consisting of only a few acres, having attained their world wide celebrity through the perfect adaptability of variety of vine to soil, in some instances, the effect changing at a distance of a few rods. It would be wise for for vineyardists to exercise judgment in improving as far as possible the tone, flavor, quality and richness of present bearing vines before planting new ones —*Santa Barbara Press.*

At a recent meeting of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, Mr. Margeton, of Dewsberry, exhibited an incandescent electric lamp, designed by himself and used by himself since October last in examining the mouth and throat. The globe was about half the size of a walnut. It can be held in the mouth for two minutes without discomfort from the heat.

The Latest.

UNIQUE BRIDAL ROBES.—Some charming conceits are illustrated in wedding dresses, which are far more attractive than the regulation marriage garments, with their everlasting orange blossoms.

Most exquisite is a dress for a lovely blonde bride in silver white satin, with the plain front perpendicularly trimmed with graduated bands of net, embroidered in wild roses, with crystal beads, the golden hearts being formed of amber beads. The drapery is in folds over the hips and forms train; above the hem in front and about border of train at irregular intervals are placed sprays of golden-hearted wild white roses, with buds and leaves, and the loopings of the over-drapery are secured beneath larger sprays of the same flowers.

The pointed corsage, which is laced in the back, has about its lower edge a band of the crystal and amber bead embroidery, in smaller wild roses than those decorating the front width of the skirt. Frills of handsome Brussels lace finish neck and sleeves, with wreaths of small artificial wild roses below the lace at the throat and above on the sleeves. A garland of roses, buds and leaves is secured on the left shoulder and is passed diagonally across the corsage front and allowed to fall in a cluster of spray over the edge of the waist, below the right hand. The Brussels net veil reaches the edge of train and is secured on the head beneath the wreath of wild roses. The gloves are of white kid, stockings silk and shoes of the dress material.

A perfectly superb toilet had the trained skirt of embossed velvet in floral effects, the heart of each flower being embroidered in clear diamond-cut beads. The edge of skirt was finished with fine side pleatings of satin headed by a flounce of Brussels lace. The bodice consisted of a white satin waist, over which was worn a jersey jacket or corsage knitted in diamond figures, the point of each figure being tipped with one of the clear-cut beads. The effect of this robe was most brilliant, for the prismatic beads radiated with every movement of the wearer in gas or electric light. The rich lace veil was secured by diamond pins and diamond necklace and earrings perfected the magnificent toilet. The combination costumes in brocades, velvets and plushes with rich plain silks and satins are now very fashionable for bridal purposes. These fabrics are not always in white, pale tints being in favor.

PRETTY EVENING DRESSES.—A most becoming dress for a brunette can be made after a foreign model, of pink Bengaline, with its short skirt covered with alternating flounces of white lace and white gauze, embroidered with white silk. The paniers are of pink Bengaline, with a pink satin sash bow on the puff at the back. The high bodice is laced in the back; pink roses are worn—also pink silk stockings and pink satin shoes.

An entirely novel evening toilette has the short skirt of lilac satin, pleated at the lower edge and trimmed up the entire front with puffs of a plain sheer lilac fabric. The back is formed of embroidered gauze, in large polka dots, arranged in a deep puff, with the fullness forming a deep overskirt, reaching to the skirt pleating. The waist is of purple velvet, trimmed across the front in festoons with tasseled ends. Square-cut neck, short sleeves, both finished with lace frills and red roses.

Flowers are much used as evening dresses. Garlands of flowers reach from the left shoulder to the point of bodice, and often is carried round the figure, over one hip and down to the bottom of the skirt at the side. On short dresses for dancing, garlands are placed over the hems. Favored flowers are wild roses, daisies, heart's-ease, lilies and vine leaves, such as grapes and small-leafed vines.

Great Mortality among Foundlings.

Unhappy is the lot of the infant deserted by its natural protector and cast upon the mercies of Chicago charitable institutions. Of 125 foundlings admitted into the home for the friendless during the year 1882, no less than 97 died in the institution, and several died after being given away to private individuals. For this reason the directors of the home have decided to accept no more babies, and, as the foundling's home is already over crowded, the waifs of the doorsteps will have nowhere to go. It is evident that some immediate action must be taken for the care of these unfortunate infants, and a magnificent chance for the exertion of practical benevolence is opened to the charitable public.

Lieutenant Dunwoody, U. S. A., Disbursing Officer of the National Board of Health, complained to the police that his desk had been robbed. He accused the watchman. The latter was arrested, searched and released. He says it was a "put-up-job" on Dunwoody's part.

OVER THE ALBUM.

This one is John—that's Cousin Josie;
I think she's pretty—do not you?
The baby all so plump and rosy
Is sister's youngest—little Sue.

Old bald-head! Why, you wretch, that's father;
And here is Uncle Jonathan;
His ears are long? You needn't bother,
Your ears are too long—for a man.

The girl with lovely hair? That's Rena;
She isn't nice—that hair is red.
As pretty as a sweet verbena?
Oh, pshaw! Now, don t be foolish, Fred.

Who is that dried-up-looking creature?
Fred Smith, I think you are a brute!
You know 'tis I by every feature—
You know me by that summer suit.

Well, then, if you're repentant, sinner,
I'll pardon you; now, please, please quit.
Miss Jones will notice us at dinner
And say, "They've had a kissin' fit."

Mr. Singleton's Model.

When Cissy Denzil came of age (she was an orphan), she determined that she would indulge her own caprices to the fullest extent. She sent for her aunt, an inoffensive old lady of sixty, to chaperone her, and rented a house in Bryanston Square, not for the sake of the commanding situation, but because it was a dull neighborhood, respectably fashionable and calculated to exercise a soporific effect on her lively imagination. The agent declared the house to be thoroughly well-drained and upholstered, and, as it happened to please her, in less than a week she was as much at home there as if she had lived in town all her life.

Cissy Denzil undoubtedly possessed a dangerous originality. Without intending it, she was a constant thorn in her aunt's side. No sooner had Miss Webster recovered from one moral shower-bath than she received another. Now, Miss Webster did not like shower-baths; they gave her cold and interrupted her in the pursuit of the whole duty of woman, which was, in her case, to eat, drink and dress well, to go to church regularly, and to awaken Cissy to a sense of her many shortcomings.

But Cissy merrily refused to be roused. She was not at all overwhelmed by her iniquities. "I do like to see things for myself," she would say. "What is the use of living if I am to be always wrapped up in cotton wool, taken out for an airing, and then brought back again like those impossible dolls which children buy in the Lowther Arcade? How can I live my life if I do not know what existence really is like? Owing to my ignorance of the world, I shall make some dreadful mistake, and then it will be all your fault, aunty. Will it not, Mr. Singleton?"

Mr. Singleton was an artist who readily commanded a high price for his pictures. He was an old man, and had known Cissy Denzil from her childhood. To him she was wont to appeal when Miss Webster became plaintiff. Cissy amused him; he abetted her vagaries, provided that he saw they were harmless.

"I did not know that you had such a taste for realism," he replied. "Evidently Miss Webster will have a bad time of it, unless we can cure you."

"Poor aunty!" said the girl, crossing the room and kneeling caressingly at the old lady's feet. "I am sure that I shall some day give you a fit."

"If you want to get a little insight into what human nature really is," said Singleton, jokingly, "come to my study any morning and study the models. Put on a plain dress and bonnet, and get there early. Ten o'clock will be soon enough. You can easily reach Holland Park Road from here. If you will come, I'll have some of the litter cleared away, and you can watch me paint, sit, or do what you like. I often see twenty or thirty models in a day. Patient Griselda, Cardinal Wolsey, Fair Rosamond, Lucrezia Borgia and other well-known characters come to me by the dozen. If I don't want them, they try the next studio. Artists are clustered as thickly together up there as lawyers are in Bedford Row. That bareheaded, disguised, very much disguised, sometimes—a man with a history—French nobleman who sold papers in the Strand was a frequent sitter of mine; he's dead now, poor fellow."

"I am to 'sit' on the usual terms?" asked Cissy. "What are the usual terms, Mr. Singleton?"

"A shilling an hour, and luncheon found," said Singleton. "In your case, Cissy, the luncheon shall be unexceptionable."

"Agreed," gaily cried Cissy. "Do not groan, aunty." (Miss Webster always made sepulchral noises when she did not approve of anything.) "There is nothing wrong in going to a studio, especially if it be swept and garnished."

Singleton went away, and speedily forgot all about the matter. Cissy remembered.

The next morning Cissy started for Holland Park Road, intent upon viewing a new phase of existence. She took Rollo with her—an enormous tawny mastiff, whose head was serenely unconscious of the mischief wrought by his tail among Cissy's dainty bric-a-brac. Rollo was of opinion that all bric-a-brac should be made of tin, cast iron or other solid metals, and testified his joy at being freed from the dangerous vicinity of eggshell china with many a bark and gambol.

Without misadventure this modern Una and her lion reached Singleton's studio, Cissy's fair face glowing with health and beauty, and Rollo much excited by many a fruitless chase after ca which would slip between railings when he had nearly reached them.

Cissy and Rollo entered the studio. There was no one there.

Singleton's studio (he shared it in common with Hugh Darrell, a young fellow-artist, though Cissy knew not the fact) was a lofty room, some thirty feet square. It was hung round with the usual artistic properties; bits of old oak occupied the corners, a suit of armor peeped from underneath the glowing hues of a Smyrna carpet, and at the urther end o f the room was a dais of empty egg-boxes, evidently intended for the models. There was one small picture on an easel, with the face slightly sketched in representing a forlorn-looking damsel going through a wood.

"Make yourself at home, Rollo," said Cissy; "some one is sure to come presently."

Rollo did so—on the unarmored part of the Smyrna carpet.

"What the deuse is that dog—I beg your pardon," said Darrell, entering the studio suddenly.

"He is my dog," demurely said Cissy. "Is not Mr. Singleton coming to-day?"

"No; he has been called away to the country. If it is not a rude question, may I ask who you are?"

"Certainly; I am Mr. Singleton's model."

"Then allow me to point out to you, in the politest possible manner in the world, that it is not usual for the dogs—when they have dogs—of young persons who act as models to repose upon a valuable carpet like that."

"Take him off, then," said Cissy, irritated at being called "a young person," and making a sign to Rollo not to move.

Darrell approached Rollo, and measured his length on the floor.

"You see, I am afraid that he will not stir," said Cissey.

Darrell dusted himself in silence. There was a perplexed look on his face. No ordinary model would behave so. "I ought to order you out of the studio," he said, "only the fact is, my model has disappointed me, and I was looking for another when you came in."

"Shall I do?" asked Cissy, very much amused, and picturing to herself Miss Webster's face when she should hear of this adventure. "What are your terms?" in her most business like manner.

"Ninepence an hour."

"I think that is rather mean. Mr. Singleton always pays a shilling an hour and luncheon. He told me so."

"Oh! Singleton is rich and famous; I am not."

"I will agree to it if you will give Rollo some lunch."

"Done," he said, laughing at her coolness. He had hitherto regarded her with anything but professional eyes. If he could only transfer that lovely face to canvas he felt certain of success. She was admirably adapted for Œnone, if she would but look sorrowful enough.

"And now, having arranged the preliminaries, what am I to do?" she asked.

"Will you kindly mount the dais?" said Darrell.

"What! Those egg-boxes!"

"Yes."

"Are they not rather uncomfortable?"

"Œnone ought to look uncomfortable. You will be of no use unless you do."

"I never heard that Œnone sat upon egg-boxes. Wasn't she the wife of Paris?"

"Yes; he abandoned her. She comes weeping through the wood. Now imagine that she has been deserted by him; that he has returned to her, wounded by the poisoned arrow of Philoctetes; and that he has refused to heal the wound. Realize the situation."

"I am afraid that I cannot realize all that at once," said Cissy, settling herself as comfortably as she could; "I never did think Paris worth crying about."

Darrell got rid of the former face, and sketched in the new one. He was a young artist of great genius, and really anxious of proving so to the world. It was an exceptional face which he endeavored to copy.

At the end of two hours Rollo leisurely got off the Smyrna carpet and yawned.

"He wants his lunch," said Cissy.

"Oh, very good," said Darrell, helplessly. "That's in the compact, is it not?"

"Yes."

"What does he generally have?"

"Biscuits," sententiously.

"But I haven't any."

"Then you must buy some."

"Cool, for a model," thought Darrell, but he hastened to get his hat.

As he was going out she stopped him.

"My eighteenpence," she said, holding out a small, white hand.

"Are you afraid that I shall not pay you?" he angrily asked.

"You might not come back," she answered.

He gave her eighteenpence and went round the corner to the baker's for biscuits. When he returned, she had disappeared, dog and all. No token of her presence remained, but one expensive little glove on the egg-boxes, and a lovely, mournful face peeping out from the canvas.

He took up the little glove curiously, and put it into his pocket.

"Aunty, dear," said Cissy, gravely, that evening. "My imagination is quieted at last. I have had an adventure which might have proved a very serious one, only the man was a gentleman. My visit to the artistic world has earned me—eighteenpence."

Darrell took the sketch home and painted with feverish ardor. For some reason, unaccountable to himself even, he never mentioned the matter to Singleton. Œnone was worked at from morning until night. He sent it to the Academy, where it was accepted, and hung in a very good place. The young artist received a dozen offers for it in as many days. He declined to part with the picture; it was not for sale, he said, but he would gladly execute commissions.

It chanced one day that he took Singleton to see the Œnone, explaining as he did so the reason for his reticence. "Something tells me," he said, earnestly, "that I shall meet that girl again. She was as sweet and true as my own sisters. It may seem folly and madness to you, Singleton, but her face haunts me. I shall never forget her."

"I cannot think of any model of that sort, but I know this face," said Singleton, as they halted before the picture. "I knew it when the girl was a little creature of four, and am not likely to forget her now. Where did you see her, Darrell? You have caught the likeness marvelously."

"Œnone seeking Paris," read out a clear sweet voice behind them. "I wonder how I shall look, Aunty? That escapade seems to have had a more lasting result than you imagined."

Singleton turned round. "How do you do, Cissy? Permit me, Miss Webster, to present my friend, Hugh Darrell."

* * * * *

"Time, a year later. Scene, the lake district. *Dramatis personæ*, young artist and wife, in whom it is easy to recognize Cissy and Hugh Darrell.

"Oh, Hugh," she says suddenly, taking a locket from her chain, "here is some money of yours."

"Money!" He opens the locket There are the identical shillings and battered, disreputable-looking sixpence which he had given her.

"Yes," she laughs; the money you paid Mr. Singleton's model."—*London Society.*

Going for the Doctor for Himself.

If Shakespeare were alive and living in the United States, he would find scores of queer folks ready to be characterized by his dramatic genius. What an amusing character, for instance, he might make of the absentminded man who took out his watch to see if he had time to go home and get it, or of Job Cadler, the hero of the following incident: Job lived in the little village of Parr, Genesee county, N. Y. His neighbors always said, "Job's a leetle queer," but even they were not prepared for his most eccentric freak. One night Job was startled out of a restless sleep by a severe pain in his stomach. He had been reading, the day before, an article in the paper about the Asiatic cholera, and the pain frightened him. Jumping out of bed, he pulled on his clothes and hurried to Dr. B——'s house, nearly a quarter of a mile distant. The family were all asleep and it was some time before Job could waken the doctor, who finally thurst his night-capped head out of an upper window and sharply asked—"Who's there?" "I am." "Who ar you?" "Job Calder; and I want you to come right down to our house, at once." "Why, what's the matter? Any one sick?" "Yes." "Who?" "Why, *I* am. And you'll come just as soon as you can, won't you, doctor?" "You old fool! Can't you come in and let me see you here?" "No, I can't; I ought to be in bed this minute, and that's where you'll find me." And off the obstinate Job trudged, groaning. Back to his house he ran, and there the docter who had learned to put up with the conceits of his country patients, found him half an hour later—a very sick man. He had, however, the satisfaction of seeing him recover from a severe illness, and that, too, in spite of his "going for the doctor himself," at the dead of the night.

Faust.

The earliest mention of him occurs in a letter of August 20th, 1507, addressed to the mathematician Johann Wirdung, of Hasfurt, by the learned Tritheim von Sponheim, not himself altogether free from the suspicion of dealing in the black art. In a tone of acrimony, perhaps intensified by a touch of professional jealousy he speaks of the rival magician, under his self-assumed name of Georgius Sabellicus Faustus, Junior, as a pretentious impostor, who claimed proficiency in all the occult sciences—astrology, magic, necromancy and chiromancy—who vaunted the power of working miracles, and declared himself capable, if all the extant works of Plato and Aristotle were destroyed, of restoring them with elegance surpassing that of the original text. The writer adds that, when accident had on one occasion brought him into close quarters with this adventurer, the latter had shrewdly taken care to avoid an interview, leaving a card on which his various self-bestowed titles of cabalistic honor were inscribed. In the use of pompous appellations, indeed, the gentleman in question seems to have been anything but chary, calling himself on different occasions, "Prince of Necromancers," "Philosoper of Philosophers," and the "Demigod of Heidelberg," *Hemitheus Hedebergensis*. From various contemporary documents, which it would be wearisome to recount *seriatim*, the outline of his career can be gathered will tolerabl clearness. Born of obscure parentage, in or near Knittlingen, in Wurtemburg, in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, he early showed remarkable talents, and was probably educated for the Church, as history and fable are agreed in representing him as a proficient in theology. He soon, however, abandoned the study of divinity for that of magic, in which he perfected himself at the University of Cracow, Poland, being at that time the great seat of necromantic lore. He then adopted the career of a wandering student—a class of disreputable vagrants, whose mendicancy, originally justified by their supposed thirst for learning, was often associated with still more questionable pretexts for living on the public. While they sometimes lawfully earned a night's hospitality, or a few coins to help them on the way, by the innocuous exercise of their wits in teaching, choir singing, preaching or story-telling, they practiced the still more lucrative arts of treasure-hunting, fortune-telling, various compounding and other thaumaturgic operations.

Economies of Science.

Japan, like varnish, must be good to give entire satisfaction, and much damage is done by using a poor article. One way of testing a japan is to spread some on a piece of glass and leave it in the direct rays of the sun. When it has entirely lost its fluidity scratch it lightly with the nail, and if it falls in powder without cracks its quality is proven good. This, we are told, is also a good way of testing varnish The liquid which begins to enamel in places is of an inferior quality.

Dr. Brown Sequard has proved the possibility of introducing a tube into the larynx of the higher animals without causing any pain or any subsequent bad result, although the experiment was performed repeatedly, in at least one case, on a single subject. The local insensibility to pain was caused by directing a rapid current of carbonic acid upon the upper part of the larynx through an incision for from fifteen seconds to two or three minutes. After the operation was completed the anesthetic effect lasted from two to eight minutes.

A favorite antidote for rattlesnake poison in Mexico is, says Dr. Croft in *Chemical News*, a strong solution of iodine in potassium iodide. The author has tested some of the poison itself with this solution, and finds that a light brown amorphous precipitate is formed, the insolubility of which explains the beneficial action of the antidote. When iodine cannot be readily obtained a solution of potassium iodide, to which a few drops of ferric chloride has been added, can perhaps be used as an antidote to snake poison; it is a very convenient test for alkaloids.

A recent communication from Dr. Joule deals with a purification of the products of coal gas by the employment of lime. It has thus been summarized: Slaked lime is placed in a vessel, the bottom of which, about one foot in diameter, is slightly domed and perforated with fine holes. The vessel is suspended about six inches above the burner. It is found that a stratum of four or five inches of lime is sufficient to remove the acid vapors so far as to prevent them from reddening litmus paper. The lime seems in many respects to present important advantages over the zinc previously recommended.

If a farmer or merchant is not in reach of a telephone company, and wishes to connect his house and office, he can easily do so at an expense of less than fifty cents. If the distance is 200 yards, buy some five pounds of common iron stove-pipe wire, make a loop in each end and put them through holes one-half an inch in diameter in the bottom of two cigar boxes and fasten them with nails. The wire is then drawn tight and supported by cords if necessary. The wire can be run into the house by boring a hole through the window-glass. Such a home-made telephone will transmit music, even when piano is thirty-feet away and in another room.

The use of sea or river sand is injurious in the cleansing of glass or laboratory vessels, as the sharp fragments of quartz scratch the surface of the glass. Lead shot, which is an excellent mechanical cleanser, is condemned, because it leaves part of its substance on the glass, which has to be removed by dilute nitric acid. Clean wood-ash is recommended by Dr. A. Muller for domestic use, as it acts both mechanically and chemically by its potash. Powdered rock salt is also used. For glass vessels used in the laboratory, he also recommends a piece of india rubber, cut into the form of a tongue or other convenient shape, and fastened to a flexible wire as a handle.

A good lubricant for the preservation of belts is said to be obtained by mixing rosin oil with ten per cent. mica. In the case of a new belt several coatings of this grease are applied with a brush until it absorbs no more. After this the belt may be used without any fear of part of the lubricant emerging from it under pressure or tension, since the pores of the leather hold the grease very firmly and only allow a few small drops to appear on the surface. After a few weeks the operation may be repeated on a smaller scale. Some months may then be allowed to elapse without greasing the belt, to which by that time the lubricant has imparted a good deal of tenacity and power of resistance. The belt thus lubrified adheres very well to the pulleys, and is not affected either by the changes in the moisture of the atmosphere or by corrosion.

Lead dioxide is usually prepared in the laboratory by treating minium (red lead) with nitric acid, or precipitating lead acetate with carbonate of soda, and passing chlorine into the liquid. According to A. Fekrmann in the *Berichte*, the best and cheapest method, however, is to precipitate a concentrated solution of lead chloride with a solution of bleaching powder, which is added until a portion of the filtrate is no longer colored brown by some more bleaching powder solution. The dioxide is then collected on a filter and well washed, being protected from air during the operation. The dioxide thus obtained is perfectly pure, and forms an almost black powder, which is best kept in the moist state. The above-mentioned preparation of PbO_2 from lead acetate, on the other hand, besides being more expensive, generally yields an impure product, which partly decomposes on keeping.

Bran-New Antiques.

There are thousands of persons abroad in the land looking for avenues of escape for their money, and an army of handy workmen with wares to sell will do what they can to make such outlets numerous and easy. It is an old story, that antique furniture, two or three hundred years old, dated from any desired landmark in history, is turned out every year in great abundance by those who are skilled in the business. Old clocks, old dressers, old bedsteads and old everything, even if made yesterday have a great value in the eyes of many persons satisfied with antiquity in appearance. Worm-eaten furniture is now one of the rages. This furniture is easily produced with the aid of bird shot which is fired into it. Old houses torn down furnish worm-eaten timbers of which this set of furniture used by Philip of Spain was made. France produces old Rouen and Sevres ware by the carload. Limoges enamels are plenty. The new ones—nearly all are new—are buried in moist earth for a month and then dated back 300 or 400 years according to the wants of the customer. He can be suited as to age. The famous ware of Henry II.'s time is produced the year round. Treated with flourhydric acid, it becomes painfully old in a short time. A vase worth $5 has been known to advance to $1,500 with the aid of ten cents worth of acid. In Berlin pottery used by the Romans—all the Cæsars—can be had by the crate. At home we make old coins, Queen Anne furniture and other kinds of furniture old as the hills. All these facts, sworn to by many newspapers, are now going the rounds for the exclusive benefit of those who might be robbed otherwise. An exchange says that the New York manufacturers of spurious wares send their products to the watering places and their find ready buyers. Regency checks are cast by the ton every day in Paris, but they are very scarce and bring fabulous prices.

The Old Greek Goldsmith.

The skill in beating out and inlaying gold and other metals to which Homer so often alludes is attested by the remains found in the tombs at Mycenæ, of which perhaps the most Homeric are the designs on the scabbards of swords, which at the time when Dr. Schliemann's book appeared were too much incrusted with the rust to be made out. but which have been recently engraved and described by Mr. Koumanouder. The subjects represented on the scabbards are a lion hunt, a lion attacking a herd of deer winged monsters, fish and plants. The manes of the lion are of red gold, their bodies of paler gold, probably electrum. So with the flowers—the stalk, leaves and branches are of gold, the calyxes of electrum. The same distinction of color is observed between the sea and the fish swimming in it, and also in representing the birds—in which the color of the blood flowing from their wounds is discriminated from color of their feathers. Further variety is obtained by the use of enamel in portions of the background. In the description of the plowing on the shield of Achilles the poet says that the furrow behind the plowman was black, as plowed land is although being of gold. Probably to produce a change of color, a dark enamel, such as that found in the scabbards, was combined with the gold. Homer therefore, so far from inventing the shield of Archilles out of his imagination, as was formerly contended, derived many details both of subject and technical execution from words of art which he had actually seen, and which inspired him with the conception of what a work by the god Hephæstos himself might have been. So, again, in regard to the choice of subjects on these scabbards, and throughout the Mycenæan antiquities, they proved that when Hesiod describes the crown of Pandora as ornamented with "all manner of creatures such as the sea and land breed," he borrowed these ornaments from the art of his own time.

Veuillot's Idea of Heine.

Louis Veuillot, the distingished journalist, who died recently in Paris, left among his writings this striking tirade against Heinrich Heine, the German foe to Catholicism: Heine spent his whole life in blaspheming. He was a great poet and gifted with nearly all bad moral qualities. He never strove to conceal them; piquing himself on his frankness in order to give himself the advantage of being cynical, by which his sort of talent gained in biting force. He blasphemed in the pride of life, commenced his damnation while alive, and continued to blaspheme up to the very moment when he descended into the regions of eternal blasphemy. If he ever once glanced up to God, ever uttered one sincere sigh, there is nothing in all that remains of him to show it.

Stricken with a species of repentance into which he was equally forced by physical pain and mental pride—pretending to have returned to ideas of religion—he still continued to blaspheme. Perhaps he thought he was only laughing. He possessed that stupidity especially characteristic of Voltaireans—more particularly of those who shine in the literary house-of-ill-fame—not to be able to help joking. He would have sold his soul—supposing that he ever believed he had one—in order to utter what they call a piece of wit. Nevertheless, people have talked about his "return to religious ideas"—indeed, he talked about it himself. The simple truth was that he had read the Bible, and had become seized with admiration for Moses—because Moses had invented God better than anyboby else! He proclaims this fact—admiring himself simultaneously—in a chapter of avowels annexed to his impious book on Germany, which was written for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* when he was young and strong and so denied the existence of God. Such was the retraction he made!

He was the German Voltaire. Following the example of the French Voltaire who hated France, the German Voltaire hated Germany. His true fatherland was the Subterranean country—the country of negation and derision—the Empire of Satan.

Like the other Voltaire, furthermore, he had much presumption—he had done a great deal of frivolous reading, and made great pretentions to profundity and at the same time countless hideous grimaces—his ignorance was immense, his insolence immense, but lighted with mighty lightning flashes. To those who can listen without danger to the preaching of the devil he is, after Prudhon, one of the best demonstrators of God's being. In spite of all he was during his lifetime the most resounding poet of Germany, and the last who really sang in that huge manufactory of pedants—which he beheld transforming itself into a school of butchers.

THE Court has overruled a motion for a new trial in Major Phipps' case.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—1 colum $45.

☞ Hereafter all subscribers paying $2 subscription in advance will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

TRADE DOLLARS

taken at Par for Goods by

Whitmer & Co. Spring Mills Pa.

We stand by the Trade Dollar—Its as good as any of them—the Banks—Brokers—and Rail Roads to the contrary, notwithstanding!

G. R. S. & Co. WHITMER & Co

THE EMPORIUM "Supply Depot"

D. GARMAN & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

Dealers in White Goods,

Notions,

Gents Furnishing Goods.

Black Cashmeres a specialty.

28jn1f It will pay you to call

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The fellows who predicted no hot weather for this summer, have crept in to the shade.

—Centre Hall has made a raise of late—it was made a postal money order office, and has the telephone.

—J. Cleand J. P. Condo, two of Penn Hall's live business men, called in our sanctum.

—Messrs. Lee and Meese, of the Loop, have purchased a steam spearator for threshing grain.

—Andrew Vonada has his plaining mill in operation now at Coburn station. Mr. R. F. Vonada, of the same place has added a dry-goods department to his grocery and will soon occupy a new room.

—Mrs. Stover, widow of Sam'l Stover of Boalsburg, died last week. Her husband's death occurred only a few weeks previous.

—John Mullen, of Renova, gave the REPORTER a call. John looks as though Renova agreed with him—still Centre Hall has strong attractions for him yet.

—H. B. Smith, of Ferguson, appears in the list as a candidate for Associate Judge. Mr. S. is a Mexican war veterna.

—John Rishel, of Potter, called at our office to inform us that the rumor that he had declined as a candidate for the nomination of Associate Judge, was unfounded. His card will be found in proper place.

—Michael Swartz writes the REPORTER from Stephenson county, Ill., July 2: We got over our wet season; we had no rain for two weeks; we will have a good crop of grain; all looks fair but fruit will be scarce.

—Mr. T. H. Harter, of the Middleburg *Post*, sustained with the REPORTER a short time last week. We took the *Post* man to our mountains that he might have a chance at the speckled beauties, and found that Tom just knew how to switch 'em out, and his success was such that he left for his home rejoicing.

—On the evening of the 4th a large sized balloon was observed by some of our people coming across the mountain. To the observers it seemed to land somewhere between Nittany mountain and the pike south of here. We judge the balloon was one let off at Lock Haven where a jollification was going on, with hot-air balloons in the program.

The telephone wire at Pleasant Gap was struck by lightning one night last week. The fluid followed into Noll's store where the bell connected with the instrument was melted. It knocked the talk out of the entire line between Centre Hall and Bellefonte.

—Our farmers are busy harvesting and have large crops. Barns will be well filled for the first time in many years. This is encouraging, and added to the fact that much money is saved by them in purchasing clothing from Lewins & Co., there is prospect for good times ahead. Farmers, as a general thing, go to the Philad. Branch for cheap clothing.

—The following gentlemen have been elected as trustees of the State Agricultural College of Centre county: Thomas J. Edge, of Chester; Leonard L. Rhone, of Centre; S. W. Starkweather, of Williamsport; Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, and Cyrus Gordon, of Clearfield.

—The hundreds of railroad hands in this county have found out that they can do more labor when living on groceries from Sechler & Co., than the stuff bought elsewhere, for Sechlers offer nothing but what is fresh, pure and wholesome.

—A woman from Snyder county, passing through Centre Hall the other day, and seeing the telephone wires, remarked: Ei, in Centre Hall hen de Leit ihr Weeshline newer dee Stros 'spannt; ich wet net mei Waesch so public naus henke.

—We call the attention of any of our readers who are in want of a salaried situation, and who can fill the bill, to the advertisement in another column of R. G. Chase & Co., headed 'Salesmen Wanted." Write to them for particulars. 28j3t

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

JOB PRINTING.—Having added some new founts of job-type to our office, and a lot of stationery at low prices, we can furnish 1000 printed envelopes at $1.75; ruled bill heads at $3.40 per 1000, and letter heads at same low rates, for cash.

Mr. N. C. Meyers, Reading, Pa., says: I found Brown's Iron Bitters very beneficial as an apetizer and for debility.

—Centre Hall came in for a share of the honors at the University Commencement, at Lewisburg, a few days ago. The David Henry Evans prize, for the best essay on the "Functions of the Modern Newspaper," was awarded to Wm. L. Kurtz, son of the editor of the REPORTER. There were four contestants, and the judges, Prof. Hill, LL. D., Rev. Dr. Cooper and Prof. Groff, were unanimous in making the award.

—A new firm, Dinges, Vonada & Co., has opened a general store at Coburn Station. The head of the firm, Mr. C. Dinges, late of this place, is a young man of energy and business tact, who will be missed here, in all circles—social and religious, and by his numerous friends generally. He will be worthy the confidence of the people at Coburn, and we wish him and the firm abundant success. Mr. Dinges having closed out his general store here, will however keep open a grocery under the management of his sister, Miss Annie Dinges.

—Thunder showers have been the order of the day and night for nearly two weeks. Week before last there was considerable grass cut but the continuous heavy rains spoiled it for hay. Last week there were short showers nearly every day, still farmers succeeded in getting in much hay in good condition, the weather being very hot with winds favorable for drying the mowed grass. Saturday night and Sunday there were heavy rains.

—During the heated summer term you can keep cool and preserve your health by using a frut diet. All the best canned and dried fruits are to be had at Sechler's grocery, and very low in price. They keep the choicest of these goods only.

—On Friday there will be a trial of binders, on the farm occupied by Peter Breon, 2 miles east of Centre Hall. Some four or five different machines will enter the field.

—Now is the time to get a cheap summer suit—a duster, pants, hat or any other summer garment—at the Philad. Branch. They have these goods in large sizes, all styles, all prices, for men and boys, and 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

—Mr. John T. Lee, coachmaker, in this place, has just received a stock of best paints and varnishes, manufactured in this country, as well as some of the best of English make, and is now prepared to do painting in first-class style and quality, and at moderate charges. Any of our readers wishing a buggy, wagon or sleigh painted, will not regret having given Mr. Lee their order, as he will put on a shine that cannot be excelled in this section. Give him a trial and be convinced. He is also prepared to do all kinds of repair work on wood, trimming or paint. 2

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Prospects for Spring Mills Academy are by appearance, for a larger attendence than any other previous term. Boarding can be had from $2.00 to $2.50 per week. Board of Trade in this place agreed to take the trade dollars at par value. Hay making about over—most of the farmers commenced cutting grain. Wheat and barley crops have not looked better the last ten years than the present one—some think state rule accounts for it.

A CARD.

A rumor having gone abroad that I had withdrawn as a candidate for Associate Judge, I desire to contradict this report, and inform all my friends that I have been in the field without any such intention up to this time and expect to remain a candidate subject to the decision of the Dem. Co. Convention, and shall feel greatful to all for their support.

JOHN RISHEL.

Centre Hill, Ju'y, 1883.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

sp23d

RE-OPENING OF THE SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.

The fall term of this institution will open on the 23d of July, '83, under the advice of Prof. D. M. Wolf, and will continue for a term of ten weeks. All persons desiring to prepare for teaching, or entrance into college, will find this a very desirable place to do so. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. For further information or reference address, PROF. LEWIS ROBB,

PROF. D. M. WOLF, Principal,
or L. J. GRENOBLE, Spring Mills, Pa.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The Fall Term of this Academy will begin July 30, 1883. Special attention will be given to those preparing to teach. Tuition from $4 to $8. Boarding from $2 to $2 50 per week.

W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. M.,
Principal.

12ju3t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION!!

The undersigned will begin a term of Musical Instructions on the Piano and Organ, commencing July 30, 1883, and continuing ten weeks. Classes will be organized at Aaronsburg, Millheim and vicinity. Arrangements have been made at Aaronsburg to accommodate pupils from a distance who are desirous of receiving musical instruction. Terms moderate. Good boarding can be procured at reasonable rates. Persons expecting to take lessons should apply immediately so that the necessary arrangements may be effected. For further information apply in person, or address

WM. T. MEYER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

12ju3t

The New York *Herald* says leg weakness in fowls is caused either by old age or by the size and weight of the body being more than the legs can bear. In the latter case the treatment should be such as to give strength. Citrate of iron dissolved in ale should be added to the food which must not be of too fattening a nature. Keep plenty of lime and crushed bones in the poultry yard. In severe cases immerse the limbs in cold water.

The undersigned hereby greatfully acknowledges the reception of a nice present from her friends in the Penns Creek (Lutheran) congregation. Accept the hearty thanks for this kind remembrance of one who highly appreciates and sincerely reciprocates the kind feeling which prompted this token of love and esteem.

C. TOMLINSON,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

MADISONBURG ITEMS.

Some talk of Rev. Whitmeyer preaching on facts founded on the construction of the Brooklyn bridge. T. O. Moyer received his new buss, which he intenes to run to the Pennsvalley cave, twice a week. The brick-layers are about finishing up the church; it will no doubt be one of the finest in the valley.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry R. Smith, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Fleisher, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. J. R. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, July 9—Flour is dull. Grain is firmer. Cotton is dull and easy at 10⅜ for middling uplands. Flour and Meal—Flour is inactive and weak. Sales of 1,100 barrels, including Minnesota extras at 5.00@6.00; Pennsylvania family at 4.87½@5.00; western do., at 5.50@6.12½ and patents at 6.25a7.25. Rye flour is dull at 3.50 per barrel.

At the open board, second call, 1 p. m. wheat was dull and lower, with 1.12½ bid and 1.14 asked for No 2 red, July; 1.13½ bid and 1.14 asked for August; 1.15 bid 1.15½ asked for September; 1.16 bid and 1.17 asked for October. Corn was easier with 55⅛ bid and 56 asked for sail, mixed July; 60⅛ bid and 61 asked for August; 62 bid and 62½ asked for September; 62 bid and 64 asked for October. Oats was steady, with 44½ bid and 45½ asked for No 2 white. July; 40½ bid and 41⅛ asked for August; 38 bid and 39 asked for September; 38 bid and 39 asked for October.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.

Butter, 15 to 20 cts. per lb; eggs, 18 to 22 cts. per doz; potatoes, old 80 cts. per bushel; new, 40 cts. per peck; chickens, 60 to 80 cts. per pair; lard, 16 cts. per lb; apple butter 80 cts. per gal; corn, 80 cts. per bu; oats, 55 cts. per bu; beans, 35 to 40 cts. per peck; cabbage plants, 10 cts. per doz; strawberries, 10 to 18 cts. per qt; peas, in pod, 40 cts. per peck; shelled, 22 cts. per qt; currants, 10 cts. per qt; cherries, 4 to 6 cts. per qt.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 15 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 15; shoulder, 12; bacon or side, 12; eggs per dozen, 14 cents.

Corrected weekly by J. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 25; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.25.

JURORS—AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Liberty—T S Winslow, D Robb, A C Bowes.....Marion—Wm. Irvin.....Millheim—Jacob Alters, F P Moyer.....Walker—Mich. Corman.....Benner—W H Taylor, Fred. Taylor.....Howard—Jas. B Hall.....Union—A Hall, H Iddings.....Boggs—Wm. Kline, And. Healon.....Philipsburg—R Kincade, B I Laport.....Harris—Chas. Moore.....Bellefonte—A J Brown, M Dolan.....Snowshoe—Wm. Quick.....Miles—J H Delong.....Taylor—B V Fink.....Spring—Al. Stine.....Milesburg—M M'Laughlin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Boggs—L R Lingle, I Shultz, C C Eckert, J F Weaver, Jas. Noll, C M'Laughlin.....Patton—W L Furst, John Musser, I Gray.....Bellefonte—D Z Kline, Jacob Flack, A Sternberg, Jas. Dolan, I C Miller.....Walker—Jacob Dunkle, Ed. Peck.....Ferguson—R G Brett, J M Moyer, J R Smith, P S Gray.....Philipsburg—S Shmidt, J V. Gray, J J Sanford, A Atherton.....Howard—I Reber, B Weber.....Haines—John C Stover, F Dutweiler, J D Bower.....Rush—R M'Cord, T Vaughn.....Liberty—Jas. R Bumgardner, H A Snyder.....Millheim—Sam'l Welser, jr., M Ulrich.....Spring—Alex. Miller, Henry Harman, H H Griffith.....Snow Shoe—J Jacobs, J Delany.....Benner—J P Fralzier, H A Knarr.....Half Moon, John A Hunter, John Ward.....Worth, W Woodring.....Miles, Chas. H Brumgart.....Milesburg, J Boileau.....Spring, Daniel Wian.

DIED.

June 24, at Stone Mill, Potter township, Annie Barnes, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 9 days. She suffered intensely, but now rests.

June 27, in Tusseyville, Mrs. Catherine Lighty, aged 75 years. Mrs. Lighty about 18 years ago buried her husband, who died of consumption. Her seven children died of the same disease, and now she has followed also, dying under the lingering touch of consumption; she rests in peace. W. E. F.

On 25 June, near Rebersburg, Mrs. Polly Royer, wife of Col. H. Royer, aged 82 years, 9 months, 26 days.

Mother Royer was one of those hardy, hearty persons who enjoyed a long life without any particular bodily affliction. She made no trouble to her husband or children. Only about three days before she died she began to ail; very soon she passed away from time to eternity without suffering. Almost 62 years she was permitted to live with her husband—but her evening came. She was satisfied with life; she deserved to depart and live in a better country. Peace to her ashes.

W. M. LANDIS.

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

Departed this life, at Snow Shoe, June 16th Amanda M., wife of John T. Lucas, aged 21 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Though trained in the Sabbath school and to attendance upon divine worship in the house of God, the deceased while in health had failed to give attention to the claims of Christ on the interests of her own soul, and it remained for the closing hours of her life to witness the exercise of repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ unto salvation. While ordinarially little confidence can be placed in death-bed repentance, yet any manifestation of the divine grace in the dying hour should be greatfully recognized and acknowledged to the praise of God. In her case the change was marked and clear, carrying conviction to all who beheld it; and affording great comfort and satisfaction to the bereaved and sorrowing husband and friends. The anxious, distressed look gave place to the peaceful smile; the earnest prayer was followed by joyful praise and the words that fell from her lips told of a new found peace and joy—the peace of God in Jesus Christ, the joy of the Holy Spirit. We trust she has fallen asleep in Jesus and will have part in the first resurrection unto eternal life, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let no one presume upon obtaining mercy in a dying hour, and spend the precious season of their probation in neglecting the great salvation. To-day is God's time, and the sinner cannot safely neglect it.

M. L. JACKSON.

Snow Shoe, June 27.

Sales adv. in REPORTER: Sale of real estate of Jno. Keen, of Penn, by Henry Keen. Sale of personal property of Jno. K. Runkle, dec'd. Sale of real property of John Hinebach, dec'd.

MADISONBURG ITEMS.

The brick-layers for the Lutheran church are about finishing up their part of the work. Rev. P. Whitmeyer, Evangelical pastor, will hold his quarterly conference in this place, July 15. The voice of the reaper is once more heard in the land. Elias Miller has taken charge of the new mail route. The 17 year locusts will not appear until 1885—the last appeared in 1868. The early potato crop promises to be large. Green apples will soon be having a circus with boys. We are sorry to note that Mrs. Dan Hoy is confined to her bed. Spring chickens are reported ripe in Penns valley. Our friend T. B. Stover claims to have killed the first of the season a few days ago, which would go to show that he is a successful poultry fancier as well as a farmer. Andrew Ocker has lately purchased an elegant span of horses. A short time ago at a school in this country, during a lesson on the animal kingdom—the teacher put the following question: Can any boy name an animal of the order of edentata, that is a front tooth toothless animal? A boy whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark replied, I can. Well, what is the animal? My grandmother, replied the boy in great glee, and I'm going to sell all our butter and and eggs to I. E. Shafer and buy her a new set of teeth from Mr. Hosterman. Is anybody waiting on you, said a polite dry-goods clerk to a lady from a neighboring town who had just entered the store; yes sir, replied the blushing damsel, that's my fellow outside, he wouldn't come in; he is waiting for me to go with him to Madisonburg to buy dry-goods and provisions to begin housekeeping with.

Cholera is on the increase in Egypt.

Mr. Jas. W Rewalt, Wrightsville, Pa., says: I suffered from dyspepsia and heartburn, which Brown's Iron Bitters entirely relieved."

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of John Hinebach, dec'd. in Potter township, Saturday, August 18, 1883, the following valuable real estate, bounded and described as follows:

Two lots of ground, one thereof beginning at a post, thence north 33° east 65 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 19½ perches to stone, thence south 3½° west 46 perches to stones, thence north 78° west 2-5 perches to post, thence south 49° west 8 perches to a stump, thence north 60° west 15 perches to place of beginning. Containing SIX acres and twelve perches, thereon erected a house and stable and other outbuildings.

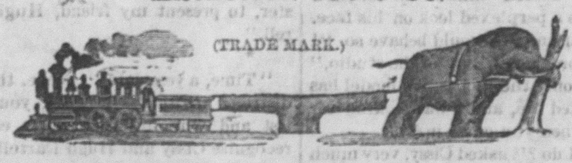
And the other thereof bounded on the north by Simon Ruble, on the east by Daniel Fleisher, on the south by M. Ulrich, containing four acres, more or less, no buildings.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
Exec'r of.

EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.

(TRADE MARK.)



JUST STOP AND THINK!

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF THE BEST AND EASIEST WAYS TO SAVE

"Hard Earned Wealth"

IS TO BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Goods for the Least Money?

Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at

Rediculously Low Prices!

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

CLOTHING!

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, HATS, CAPS, CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALICES, &c., &c

A Hat given to every purchaser of a child's suit or boy's suit—for 30 days only.

—O—

An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the

Plain, Unvarnished Truth!

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS

—O—

KEYSTONE" Clothing Co,

MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,

Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.

21sp3m

Goldsmith Bro's

NO TROUBLE

TO SHOW GOODS

In this spirit all visitors are received at the

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE

STORES

Whether you intend to purchase or are only

"LOOKING TO SEE WHERE YOU CAN DO THE BEST."

In fact the better a person is acquainted with prices and goods elsewhere, the more certain

WE ARE TO SECURE THEIR PATRONAGE

Nothing is better known to the community at large than that for low prices and excellent variety of goods that we

TAKE THE LEAD

Over and Above All Other Competitors.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS,

Merchant Tailoring,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS,

TRUNKS & SATCHELS

Also Manufacturers of the celebrated "Bee Hive Overalls."—Best in the World.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORES!

Bellefonte, Pa.

N. B.—Don't lose sight of the fact that we are still retailing carpets 25 per cent cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

DR. G. W. KLINE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Potters Mills, Pa.

All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Has had several years successful practice. 11ju6m